be retiring before the final report of the Pay Commission emerges.

It will be recalled that the Finance Minister in his reply to the Unstarred Question No. 139 said in this House on 1-8-1984 that it was open to the Pay Commission to make recommendations to the Government on specific issues even before they submit their final report. You are aware that one of the terms of reference of the Pay Commission relates to death-cum-retirement benefit which is of vital importance to those who will be retiring shortly.

In view of the above, I would appeal through you to the Finance Minister—I am happy he is here—to see that the Pay Commission submits its interim report before December, 1984 regarding such issues as death-cum-retirement benefit.

REFERENCE TO THE REPORTED INCIDENTS OF ASSAULTS ON PRESSMEN IN RAJASTHAN AND ORISSA

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Rajasthan): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to make mention of instances of assault on the freedom of press in Rajasthan and Orissa. I would first like to cite an example of what has taken place in Rajasthan. The declaration of a Hindi weekly **Angad** which is published from Bundi was cancelled by the Collector of that district allegedly because the newspaper exposed fake statistics produced in the name of successful implementation of the 20-point programme. The other ground which was given to Angad for the cancellation of its declaration was that the Collector did not receive a regular supply of the weekly. Now on these grounds, or such grounds, the declaration of Angad in Bundi was cancelled.

In Orissa, ever since the ghastly incident of the students having been virtually killed by the police, we have, in the wake of that, seen prominent, well-known, respected editors of journals and newspapers being chased by the police into the houses of legislators of State Assembly. In fact one of them was chased into the house of a Janata MLA of Orissa Assembly and Police beat up a prominent editor. This is in the background of what had earlier taken place when the wife of a reporter had been raped and murdered on political grounds. These two incidents that I have spoken of in Rajasthan and in Orissa, in the light of the display that we witnessed soon after the Question Hour today—the kind of collective barracking of the Opposition on a non-issue, a kind of command performance that was displayed here—and in the light of the forthcoming elections, raise very serious doubts about the ruling party's commitment to the code of conduct about which the Chief Election Commissioner has spoken as also about the whole question of freedom of press. If weeklies in Rajasthan are cancelled merely because the Collector does not receive a copy and prominent editors are chased into houses of legislators in Orissa and beaten up, then, it is a matter of very serious concern for the freedom of press and free elections which are round the corner.

Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we take up the Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1984.

THE APPROPRIATION (NO. 4) BILL, 1984

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1984-85, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

[Shri S. M. Krishna]

Sir, the Bill arises out of the Supplementary Appropriations charged on the Consolidated Fund of India and demands voted by the Lok Sabha on the 2nd August, 1984. This involved a gross additional expenditure of Rs. 963.69 crores. The additional requirement of Rs. 963.69 crores comprises Rs. 281.07 crores for transfers to State Governments, Rs. 211.22 crores for releases to public sector enterprises and Rs. 6.15 crores for Union Territory Governments and Administrations, and Rs. 465.25 crores for other expenditure. The details of the Supplementary demands are available in the document laid on the Table of the House on 31st July, 1984.

Sir, I commend the Bill to the House.

The question was proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This Bill has been allotted three hours. I would request honourable Members to speak within the time available to their parties and they will have a maximum of ten minutes each.

SHRI MOSTAFA BIN QUASEM (West Bengal): Honourable Deputy Chairman, Sir, the honourable Finance Minister has come forward with the Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, seeking approval of Parliament for appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of India to draw therefrom sums for an additional expenditure of Rs. 963.69 crores to be paid over 32 grants. Sir, in his introductory remarks the Minister has said that these demands would involve a net additional expenditure of Rs. 487.17 crores. Sir, I want to make certain general observations regarding these supplementary demands.

Firstly, Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister, will not this additional expenditure add to the already existing budgetary deficit for the current financial year? I think it will definitely do. The budgetary deficit originally estimated was Rs. 1,762 crores. When the hon. Finance Minister surrendered Rs. 22.02 crores in the form of indirect taxes, the deficit was raised to the figure of Rs. 1,784.02 crores. I would like to say that there should have been a distinct mention of this aspect in the introductory remarks because this could have given us a clear picture about the state of affairs regarding the extent of budgetary deficit in the current financial year at least up to the time of enactment of this Appropriation Bill. Secondly, Sir, I say that no provision has been made for payment of Additional D.A. to the Central Government employees. We have come to know that four instalments. . . .

AN HON. MEMBER: Five.

SHRI MOSTAFA BIN QUASEM: Perhaps five instalments of D.A. are already due to the Central Government employees. But no provision has been made regarding payment of these arrears of D.A. Does the hon. Minister think that the Central Government employees will condone the Government so far as their right to DA payment is concerned? Thirdly, Sir, I find here no provision, no tangible provision, made for revitalizing the sick industrial units owned and managed by the Central Government. A large number of industrial units run and managed by the Central Government have fallen into difficult conditions and the workers working there are in a state of constant fear and uncertainty, but no tangible provision has been made for the sick industrial units run by the Central Government.

Sir, I know that a discussion on the Appropriation Bill, particularly relating to Supplementary Demand for Grants, gives us an opportunity in Parliament to review the effects flowing from the budget already in operation and also it provides us an opportunity of reviewing the effects of the economic and fiscal policies being pursued by the Government. Sir, with your permission, I want to take

opportunity of this. While presenting the budget, very often, the Central Government, and particularly the hon. Finance Minister, declares that it is for doing certain positive things for the people of the country. They made certain professions during the budget that they will eradicate poverty, at least positive attempts will be made in that direction, will curb inflationary tendency in our country, will check price rise in our country and will enhance industrial growth in our country so that the unemployment problem in the country to some extent could be solved. But, Sir, I do not find, the people of our country do not find, any positive symptom in any of these directions. I would like to say that the inflationary spiral is going on in spite of the fact that the budget has been in operation for the current financial year for over four months. The hon. Finance Minister stated in the Lok Sabha on 18th April, 1984 that on 31st March, 1984 the inflationary rate stood at 8.8 per cent. But, Sir, by any conservative estimate of the eminent economists of our country, the inflationary rate is around 10 per cent. I do not object to the official figure given by the hon. Finance Minister. But, so far as the toiling masses of our country are concerned, so far as the people at large of our country are concerned, this figure is some sort of statistical jugglery because the people with the experience of their daily life are not finding any good effect of so-called decline of inflationary rate in our country. What about the profession of the Government, or about the commitment of the Government, to curb price rise in our country? The picture is entirely different. The price rise spiral is going on and the people at large are in utter distress in our country. Sir, I would like to say that times without number it has been reiterated in this House that in order to provide some relief to the people, to the common people, to the people belonging to the low income group, of our country, the public distribution system should be effectively introduced in the country. We have been demanding, hon. Members have been demanding, times without number that at least 14 essential commodities which are bare necessities of every day life for the common people of our country, viz., foodstuffs, cloth, sugar, edible oil, medicines, etc. items like these should be supplied to the people through an effective public distribution system at subsidised rates by the Central Government so that it could help the people to some extent in the context of highly rising prices. The Government of India, Sir, it is no denying the fact, has been indulging in subsidies in some cases on non-important items. But on so vital and important a thing as providing relief to the people, the subsidy on the part of the Central Government would amount to roughly Rs. 500 crores. But the Central Government is paying a deaf ear to this demand which has been constantly ventilated in this House and also outside the House. Sir, this is the position.

I want to point out another important thing. We are facing a problem in our country. And even in this House we are very much discussing that secessionist and divisive forces are making headway in our country, threatening the unity and integrity of our country. I seek your permission to say, Sir, without casting any aspersions on anybody that many of us just have a tendency to emphasise the political overtones of the situation of these activities of these divisive forces, these secessionist forces, these extremist activities, the activities of the communal elements etc. But we sometimes forget the basic economic reason which lies at the root of all these.

Sir, India consists of the people of India. The people of India live in States, in Union Territories—in different regions of the country. Unless their position is improved, unless economic development is achieved by

[Shri Mostafa Bin Quasem]

different parts of the country in a balanced way, it results in some sort of suppressed anger, suppressed anguish amongst the people. And because of all these things, the secessionist forces, the divisive forces and even the extremists come into picture and take the opportunity of the whole thing particularly in a State, in a portion of the country, where the left and democratic movement is not strong. This is our experience in recent years in our country. I want to remind the hon. Finance Minister of this position. And when the divisive, extremist and secessionist forces are able to take this opportunity, foreigners, motivated foreign agencies and elements get a lollipop opportunity to penetrate into our country.

We sometimes try to forget about this phenomenon. What is the root cause of all these things? One of the reasons is, the States are not being given as they should have been for the people of different parts of our country to get a change in their lot. It is due—very sadly speaking—to the discriminatory policy of the Central Government being practised for several years in the country, Sir, the States have to develop. If India has to be strong, the States have to be strong. There is no denying the fact. There is no alternative. But what is the result of the policy being pursued by the Centre during the last several years? That has proved to be very dangerous.

Sir, the founding fathers of our Constitution had the intention that the State Governments would embark on developmental activities mainly on the basis of shared taxes. But what is the trend in our country? In recent years the States' dependence on shared revenues is on the decrease. The States' dependence, the dependence of almost all the States, on the gratuitous relief from the Central Government and grants-in-aid from the Central Government is on the increase. And herein lies a danger. The Central Government gets an opportunity to influence the priorities of the State Governments, to influence politically the policies of the State Governments. What is more, Sir, the Central Government by pursuing a policy for a long time has been depriving the States of their legitimate shares in the proceeds from certain taxes. This has been already pointed out in this House on several occasions. You are taking away sources of tax revenue from the States. You are resorting to the extra-budgetary procedure of increasing the prices of certain commodities like kerosene, cement, petroleum and petroleum products through administrative decisions and depriving the States of their just share of excise duties on these items. These things we have been pointing out to the Central Government from time to time. The State Governments do not have many independent sources of revenue. The State Governments have to depend on sales tax for their indepedent source of revenue. Even in the case of sales tax certain commodities are taken out from the ambit of the sales tax and those are being put under the excise duties. (*Time bell rings*) I will take two or three minutes more to conclude. Sir, in this background I also want to ask the Hon'ble Minister what has been the attitude of the Central Government towards the Eighth Finance Commission?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That will be discussed separately.

SHRI MOSTAFA BIN QUASEM: Sir, I do not want to go into details because this august House will be discussing the report of the Eighth Finance Commission. But what has been the outcome of the decision taken by the Central Government in not implementing the recommendations of the Finance Commission for 1984-85. The outcome is this: the Central Government will be depriving the States of an amount of nearly Rs. 2,000 crores and thereby the

Central Government will make a saving of its own to the tune of Rs. 2,000 crores. If we take into consideration the amount already transferred to the States as per the interim report of the Finance Commission, it will be to the tune of Rs. 1500 crores. Sir, almost all the States will be hard hit and particularly the 11 deficit States will be hard hit. Sir, the worst affected State will be West Bengal whose denial by the Central Government will be to the extent of Rs. 300 crores and this will upset the economy of my State. During the financial year 1984-85, West Bengal would be getting the highest amount. But in successive years the West Bengal's share would be decreasing. Sir, we talk of all States and not of West Bengal alone. This deprivation is meted out to almost all the States.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI MOSTAFA BIN QUASEM: Sir, I want to make an appeal to the Central Government to come forward not with an attitude of challenge to the States particularly the States having non-Congress(I) Governments, but with an attitude of responsibility and sincerity to mitigate the injustice meted out to the States. Then only the concept of cooperative federalism would become more meaningful and more significant. Because of pernicious policies pursued by the Central Government, I oppose this Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1984.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Miss Jayalalitha.

MISS JAYALALITHA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, although this Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1984, seeking supplementary grants from the Consolidated Fund of India for the financial year 1984-85, is in respect of numerous services and departments, the limited time allotted for discussion does not permit one to go into detail regarding all of these services and departments. Thereore, I shall confine my remarks to only a few specific points.

First of all, I wish to draw the attention of the Government of India to the functioning of textile mills in the country. Not only in Tamil Nadu but in many other States, including Gujarat, several textile mills have remained closed over a period of not just weeks or months but years. The workers or the labourers cannot be blamed for the closure of the mills. The fault lies squarely with the proprietors of the mills and it is their mismanagement which has resulted in the mills being shut down. In Tamil Nadu, the B & C Mills in Madras is under closure. Since 1983, the Coimbatore Padma Mills, the Tiruppur Tamil Nadu Spinning Mills, the Tiruppur S.R.C. Mills, the Coimbatore Janardhana Mills and the Pudukottai Kavery Spinning Mills, have all been shut down.

The Tamil Nadu State Government has written to the Government of India time and again, repeatedly urging the Centre to take over and reopen these six sick mills. But no action has been taken by the Centre in this respect so far. At the same time, 13 sick textile mills in Gujarat have been taken over by the Centre, through the National Textile Corporation of India.

AN HON. MEMBER: In Bombay, not in Gujarat.

MISS JAYALALITHA: I accept the correction. They are in Maharashtra. Why does the Centre not display the same concern with regard to the sick textile mills in Tamil Nadu? With the exception of the B & C Mills, all the other five mills are small mills. The National Textile Corporation could very easily take over the administration of these mills. Why does the Centre not pay any heed to these repeated requests? Once again I urge the Centre to take over the six sick

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mills in Tamil Nadu, including the B & C Mills, as well as the Anglo-French Textile Mills in Pondicherry, which has also been closed for a very long time. I request the Government of India to take immediate steps to reopen these mills and provide employment and relief to thousands of suffering mill workers and their starving families.

The Tamil Nadu State Government had drafted a Bill seeking to afford more protection to workers, whereby an unjustly dismissed worker could straightway move the courts for justice. The Tamil Nadu State Government drafted this Bill and sent it to the Centre for the assent of the President of India, in 1981. This Bill is still pending clearance by the President of India.

In labour disputes, under the existing laws, very often it is impossible to reach a settlement because some industrialists simply refuse to turn up for talks. Therefore, the Tamil Nadu State Government proposed to enact a legislation, whereby summoning powers would be given to the labour officers to serve summons on the concerned industrialists, thereby making it mandatory for the industrialists to appear for discussions. This Bill was also drafted by the Tamil Nadu State Government and sent to the Centre for the President's assent. Until today, the State Government is yet to receive the President's sanction for this legislation. It is my urgent request on behalf of the people of Tamil Nadu and the State Government that these two laws, which seek to safeguard the rights of labourers and afford them greater protection, and which are definitely in the larger interest, should be granted sanction by the President of India without further delay.

Throughout last year and the two years preceding it, Tamil Nadu suffered in the grip of severe protracted drought. There was acute scarcity of even drinking water in the State Time and again, the Tamil Nadu State Government was reduced to the level of having to implore and supplicate the Karnataka State Government to release water from the Cauvery. Despite all our pleadings, because adequate Cauvery River water was not released from Karnakataka, Tamil Nadu was adversely affected on several fronts. Agricultural production was badly hit. The State's hydro-electric power stations came to a standstill. Because of this, power generation was severely affected, and consequentially industrial production as a whole suffered in the State.

Talks between the State Governments of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka to settle the Cauvery River water dispute have dragged on and on inconclusively. Yet, even while the talks are in progress, the Karnataka State Government has proceeded to build several new dams and reservoirs. Ironically this year, because of the unusually heavy downpour in Karnataka, all its dams and reservoirs are overflowing, and even though Tamil Nadu has not made any request, the Karnataka State Government has voluntarily opted to release large volumes of Cauvery water to Tamil Nadu, to prevent damage due to flooding and breaching of dams in Karnataka.

According to the Cauvery Fact Finding Commission, in the year 1971-72 the Karnataka State Government utilised 176.82 TMC ft of Cauvery River water and 6.825 lakh acres of land were under irrigation. But even after 1972, nine big storage dams were built in Karnataka, and even more reservoirs are in the process of construction. After 1971-72, the Karnataka State Government has been utilising an additional 255 TMC ft. of Cauvery water and has brought an additional 19.878 lakh acres under irrigation. Because of this, the Mettur Dam in Tamil Nadu which should

have received 280 TMC ft. of Cauvery water has received only a drastically reduced volume of 55 TMC ft.

Tamil Nadu has been deprived of its rightful share of 280 TMC ft. and has received only 55 TMC ft. instead. These figures clearly indicate the extent to which Tamil Nadu's interests have been grievously affected.

Tamil Nadu will not raise any objection to any number of storage dams or reservoirs being built in Karnataka, so long as Tamil Nadu's interests are not adversely affected as a result. But when Tamil Nadu is deprived of its legitimate share of Cauvery water, and as a consequence when Trichy and Thanjavur Districts are totally affected, we cannot remain silent spectators. Thanjavur is called the "Granary of Tamil Nadu". We cannot afford to let that granary become a dry, barren wasteland.

Therefore, we request the Centre to find a settlement to this vexatious problem which has plagued the State of Tamil Nadu for too long.

In respect of the implementation of the Krishna River Water Supply Project, jointly agreed upon by the State Governments of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh, and which is intended to supply 12 TMC ft. of water to Madras City and permanently solve the drinking water problem of the citizens of Madras, there are some minor hurdles which are holding up the project and which can be easily cleared by the Centre.

Phase I of the Krishna Water Supply Project to Madras City, involves the digging of a canal from the Tamil Nadu border to the Poondi Reservoir. This in turn involves the acquisition of 437.61 acres of land, of which 27.72 hectares are reported to be forest lands. Even out of these 27.72 hectares, except for an extent of 9.83 hectares of forest lands in Nayapakkam Village, the other areas are only non-forest waste lands and they do not come under the Forest Conservation Act.

Several letters have been addressed by the Tamil Nadu State Government to the Government of India for the Centre's approval to de-reserve or denotify these lands. But the Government of India informed the Tamil Nadu State Government that in order to have an overall picture of the loss of forests, the details of forest lands required for the project in Andhra Pradesh are also needed.

The Andhra Pradesh Government is implementing its Telugu Ganga Project with a view to irrigating the hitherto arid barren lands of the Rayalaseema region. But insofar as the Tamil Nadu State Government is concerned, we are interested in the Krishna Water Supply Project only as a means to procure 12 TMC ft. of drinking water every year for the citizens of Madras City. Our only concern is to see that this project is completed as speedily as possible, because supply of drinking water to Madras City is a perennial problem, and insofar as Tamil Nadu is concerned, the extent of forest lands involved is only a measly 9.83 hectares near Nayapakkam Village in Chengalpattu District.

The clearance of the Government of India is awaited. Should a project of such magnitude, which will bring succour and relief to millions of inhabitants of Madras City be held up, only because clearance is withheld by the Centre for a paltry 9.83 hectares of forest lands? The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has also addressed the Prime Minister to use her good offices in getting the approval of the Government of India for denotification of the 9.83 hectares of forest lands.

The Prime Minister herself inaugurated this project which is a standing monument to inter-State cooperation and sets a precedent worthy of emulation for all other States in India to follow.

If this project is held up due to other reasons, the Centre itself should question the State Governments of

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Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh as to why this project is being delayed, but if the Centre itself is responsible for the delay, how is this fair or just to the people living in the two States of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh?

In Periyakulam taluk of Madurai District the Tamil Nadu State Government plans to implement the Sothuparai Reservoir Scheme which contemplates the formation of a reservoir with a capacity of 100 MC ft. across the river Varagha Nadi. This scheme aims to irrigate an extent of 1000 acres of new dry land, besides bridging a gap of 67 acres of wet land and stabilising 1825 acres of wet land. This scheme has been approved by the State Government for Rs. 791 lakhs. Since the Sothuparai Reservoir Scheme has been declared as a minor scheme by the CWC, its concurrence is not required.

Again, the implementation of this scheme is held up for want of forest clearance. All that is required, is for the Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation to accord its permission under the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 for the diversion of 20.96 acres of forest lands for the proposed Southuparai Reservoir Scheme.

The State Government of Tamil Nadu has already written several times to the Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperation in this connection. Their reply is still awaited.

Here again we have another instance of a scheme which will boost rice production by irrigating a total extent of almost 3,000 acres of wet land, being held up for want of clearance of a mere 20.96 acres of forest land. I request the Government of India not to hold up projects of such immense magnitude and benefit to the people of the country for such trifling reasons, and to sanction the necessary clearance for the aforementioned projects without further delay.

Since 1967 the Centre has not encouraged the growth of major industry in Tamil Nadu. I am not ascribing any political motives to this, but only pointing out a stark truth. After 1967, the Centre has not located any major, heavy industrial plant in Tamil Nadu. At least now, I hope the Government of India will take steps to remedy this injustice to Tamil Nadu in the sphere of industrial development.

The Government of India proposes to set up a second railway coach factory. Tamil Nadu which already houses the first coach factory at Perambur, was the first among all the States which have staked their claims for the second factory.

Rail India Technical and Economic Services Limited has been entrusted with the selection of a site. Officials of RITES have visited sites in various States. Very recently officials of RITES visited Tiruchi in Tamil Nadu and declared themselves fully satisfied with the facilities available there. About 250 hectares of Government land are available near Tiruchi and it has all the potential for development. A satellite township called Navalpattu on 400 acres has already come up here and the Housing Board plans to acquire another 1,000 acres. The Housing Board will be able to fully meet the housing needs of the employees of the proposed coach factory.

The Golden Rock Railway Workshop's modernisation has been cleared, and there are facilities to manufacture under-carriages for coaches. There are over 300 ancillaries in and around Tiruchi. In short, there cannot be a better location for the proposed coach factory. Therefore, I request the Government of India to locate its second railway coach factory at Tiruchi in Tamil Nadu.

With reference to the Tuticorin Thermal Power Station, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has already

written to the Union Energy Minister, seeking the Centre's permission to import 5 lakh tonnes of coal, since coal shortfall has forced the authorities to use the vastly more expensive furnace oil to maintain generation. The Tamil Nadu State Government has already pointed out in detail the constraints and consequent delays in transporting indigenous coal which have necessitated the present use of furnance oil. The State Government suggests only a one-time import of 5 lakh tonnes of coal to build a buffer stock, to enable the thermal station to operate at its full capacity, until such time as delayed arrivals of indigenous coal supplies are received and transportation is regulated.

It has been pointed out by the State Government that if the deficit in indigenous arrivals is to be made up by burning furnace oil, the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board will have to spend about Rs. 4.5 crores a month. The State Government has argued that the 5 lakh tonnes of imported coal will cost Rs. 43 crores—a sum that will buy the requisite furnace oil for 10 months. But for the same amount, the imported coal stock will be good enough to last 25 months. The saving in foreign exchange is estimated at Rs. 68 crores. Therefore, I request the Centre to grant permission to the Tamil Nadu State Government to import 5 lakh tonnes of coal immediately. I also request the Centre to expedite the implementation of the Sethusamudram Project without further delay. (*Time bell rings*).

Finally, with regard to education, the AIADMK has always taken the stand that education should be in the State List of subjects. Before the 42nd Amendment to the Constitution, 'Education' was in the State List. 'Education' was transferred from the State List to the Concurrent List during the Emergency. Even in such small countries like the United Kingdom, with an Unitary Constitution, informed opinion is against centralized control in fields like 'Education'.

It is interesting to read the views of C. Northcote Parkinsin in "The Law of Delay" especially in the Chapter "Principalities and Powers". He says:

> "what no one out of bedlam could propose is a system by which an educational policy agreed upon at Edinburg has to be debated again in London. That way lies madness, as must be obvious to anyone of even average intelligence. Our administration is cumbersome enough as it is. To add to it costly complexity, would be tantamount to suicide".

If this is the view prevailing in a small country like the U.K., it is all the more unwise to talk of retaining 'Education' in the Concurrent List in such a vast country like India with a Federal Constitution, when the founding fathers of the Constitution of India, with their combined knowledge and wisdom, had originally rightly placed 'Education' under the State List. Today a situation has been created wherein it seems that not content with having brought 'Education' into the Concurrent List, gradually, step by step, the Centre is arrogating more and more powers to itself through which 'Education' will finally end up in the Central List of subjects. Now, a comprehensive legislation to reorganise the management of educational institutions including colleges and Universities has been enacted whereby the State Governors are vested with more powers to appoint Vice-Chancellors without being guided by the advice of the Chief Ministers. In the wake of the recent developments in the Calcutta University in West Bengal and Sri Venkateswara University of Andhra Pradesh, this particular legislation appears to be politically motivated. It further curbs the powers of the States and it would only harm the cause of higher education. It is true that the Governors of the respective States are the Chancellors of the

1 P.M.

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Universities in those States. But it is also true that in nine out of ten cases, the Governors are in no way connected with the States to which they are assigned and, consequently, they know little or nothing about the States to which they are assigned. Such being the case, surely, the Chief Ministers and the other Ministers of the State Governments can logically be expected to know better than the Governors as to which persons are most suitable and most qualified to be appointed as Vice-Chancellors of the Universities in their States.

With regard to the functioning of the Universities also, no matter what transpires therein, whatever questions are raised in relation to the Universities, those questions are raised in the Legislative Assemblies of the States concerned and it is the State Government which is answerable to the people of the State and it has to give explanations in the State Legislature. When such is the case, if the Governors are empowered to appoint Vice-Chancellors at their own discretion and pleasure, not only does it mean depriving the State Governments of their rightful powers, but also problems are bound to arise which even the State Governments will not be able to solve. Therefore, the only acceptable procedure is that the State Governors should necessarily appoint the Vice-Chancellors only after consulting the Chief Miinsters of the respective States and in deference to their views. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Ram Pujan Patel. You just start now.

श्री राम पूजन पटेल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत विनियोग संख्या 4 विधेयक, 1984 का समर्थन करता हूं जिसमें उन्होंने मांग की है कि 9 अरब 63 करोड़ 69 लाख 35 हजार रुपये विभिन्न मदों के लिए देने का प्रस्ताव है ।

श्री उपसभापति : अब आप अपनी बात लंच के बाद जारी रखिये ।

अब सदन की कार्यवाही 2 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है ।

The House then adjourned for lunch at three minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at three minutes past two of the clock.

[The Vice-Chairman (Shrimati Margret Alva) in the Chair.]

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Shri Ram Punjab patel.

श्री राम पूजन पटेल : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो विनियोग विधेयक पेश किया है मैं उसका समर्थन करते हुए कुछ सुझाव रखना चाहता हूं । क्योंकि देश का विकास गांव के किसानों पर निर्भर है । जब तक देश का किसान सुदृढ़ और मजबूत नहीं होता और जो हमारी सरकार की रीति और नीति है उसका पालन नहीं होता तब तक हमारा देश मजबूत नहीं हो सकता ।

20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत किसानों को विशेष सुविधाएं देने के लिये प्रावधान रखा गया है । सबसे पहला सूत्र है सिंचाई के माध्यम से खेती की पैदावार बढ़ाई जा सकती है । जहां देश में आबादी उत्तरोत्तर इतनी बढ़ रही है कि आज करीब 72 करोड़ की आबादी हो गई है और किसान पैदावार बढ़ाते हुए चले जा रहे हैं फिर भी हिन्दुस्तान की खाद्यान्न की समस्या हल नहीं हो पाई । मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत जो किसानों को सुविधा प्रदान की गई है सिंचाई के लिये, उसमें सक्रियता से काम होना चाहिये क्योंकि हमारे जो अधिकारी लोग हैं उसमें शिथिलता बरतें हुए हैं ।

और सिंचाई के लिए बिजली के माध्यम से नलकूप लगाये जाते हैं उनको छः घंटे उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली दी जा रही है और जब कि उनसे मिनिमम चार्ज साढ़े बाईस रुपये प्रति होर्स पावर लिया जाता है। इससे किसानों को बहुत बड़ा नुकसान हो रहा है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि किसानों को कम से कम 12 घंटे बिजली मिलनी चाहिए। इस समय उत्तर प्रदेश में और देश के अन्य अनेक भागों में सूखा पड़ा हुआ है। मैं इलाहाबाद और प्रतापगढ़ जिलों का व्यक्तिगत रूप से दौरा करके आया हूं। बनारस, मिर्जापुर, फतेहपुर आदि जिलों में सूखा पड़ा हुआ है। देश के जिन भागों में सूखा पड़ा हुआ है उन भागों के किसानों को मैं समझता हूं कि 12 घंटे से कम बिजली नहीं मिलनी चाहिए। इससे ज्यादा अगर हो सकती है तो उतनी बिजली उनको मिलनी चाहिए। इसके साथ-साथ किसानों को राहत का कार्य भी प्रदान किया जाना चाहिए क्योंकि अगर राहत-कार्य शुरू नहीं किया जाएगा तो गांवों में जो मजदूर रहते हैं वे खाने के बिना मर जाएंगे। इन क्षेत्रों में राहत कार्य अगर शुरू नहीं किया जाएगा तो उनकी हालत बहुत खराब हो जाएगी।

मान्यवर, मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सूखा पीड़ित और दैवी प्रकोप से पीड़ित क्षेत्रों में हमेशा सरकार उनके लगान को स्थगित कर देती है। जब खेती में कुछ पैदा नहीं होगा तो लगान को स्थगित ही नहीं किया जाना चाहिए बल्कि उसको मांफ कर देना चाहिए क्योंकि किसानों की खेती से कोई फायदा नहीं होता है। सूखे के कारण उनको नुक्सान होता है। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि जिन क्षेत्रों में सूखा पड़ा हुआ है वहां पर आप वसूली को भी माफ कर दें। जब भी देश में इस प्रकार की हालत खराब होती है तो आप वसूली को स्थगित करते आए है।, इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि जिन जिन क्षेत्रों में सूखा पड़ा हुआ है वहां पर सरकार वसूली को स्थगित कर दे क्योंकि किसानों के पास खाने को अन्न नहीं होगा तो वे वसूली के पैसे कहां से देंगे? जो कुछ भी उनके पास होगा उसको वे सस्ते दाम पर बेचने को मजबूर होंगे। इसलिए मैं आशा करता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री जी विशेष तौर पर इस ओर ध्यान देंगे।

इसके साथ-साथ मैं विशेष रूप से मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान हमारे देश में जो वाहन चल रहे हैं जिनमें मोबायल आयल पड़ता है उसकी तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं। यह मोबायल आयल इतना खराब होता है कि इलाहाबाद के अन्दर वाहन चार महीनों में ही खराब हो जात है। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे विशेष रूप से इसकी जांच करे और जो लोग इसमें खराबी करने के दोषी पाये जायें उनके विरुद्ध सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही की जाये। इससे देश की बड़ी क्षति हो रही है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस बात की तरफ भी दिलाना चाहता हूं कि आज हमारे देश के शहरों में खाना पकाने की गैस सिलेंडरों में दी जाती है। जब हम लोग बम्बई हाई में गये थे तो हमने वहां पर अधिकारियों से पूछा कि क्या हमारे देश में गैस की कमी है? उन्होंने बताया कि हमारे देश में गैस की कमी नहीं है। लेकिन फिर भी हमारे देश के शहरों में गैस पहुंच नहीं रही है। सरकार ने पहले कहा था कि हर एक उपभोक्ता को दो-दो सिलिंडर दिये जायेंगे, लेकिन आज तक दो सिलिंडर नहीं दिये गये हैं। कहा जाता है कि सिलिंडर हमारे देश में बहुत कम हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि आप गैस के सिलिंडरों के लिए

[श्री राम पूजन पटेल]

लाइसेन्स बढ़ा दीजिये। जो चीज रोजमर्रा की इस्तेमाल की है उसे पूरा किया जाना चाहिए। इस पर सरकार को बहुत सक्रियता से सोच-विचार कर काम करना चाहिए। इसमें किसी प्रकार का विलम्ब नहीं होना चाहिए क्योंकि जन-हित के कामों में विलम्ब करना उचित नही है।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि किसानों को सिचाई के साधन उपलब्ध कराये जाने चाहिए। अच्छा बीज, अच्छी दवाएं और कृषि यंत्रों के लिए छोटे छोटे कारखाने लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र में लगाकर सिचाई के लिए सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराई जानी चाहिए। अभी स्थिति यह है कि आज गांवों में जितने भी तालाब थे उन सब को लोगों ने जोत लिया है। पहले इन तालाबों से किसानों को पानी मिल जाता था। उससे वे सिचाई भी कर लिया करते थे। इससे जलवायु भी अच्छी रहती थी। इसके साथ-साथ इन तालाबों के कारण बाढ़ भी कम आती थी। लेकिन अब ये तालाब नहीं रह गये हैं। इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि जहां पर गांव सभा की जमीन है वहां पर तालाब बनाये जाने चाहिए। गांवों में सिचाई के लिए नहरों का ज्यादा से ज्यादा विस्तार किया जाना चाहिए। पहाड़ों में बांध बांधकर बरसात के पानी को रोका जाना चाहिए जिससे गर्मियों के दिनों में उसका उपयोग किया जा सके। इन कामों में किसी प्रकार की शिथिलता नहीं बरती जानी चाहिए।

आज देश के अन्दर शांति और व्यवस्था कायम करने की जिम्मेदारी पुलिस की है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि आज स्थिति यह है कि पुलिस के ऊपर जनता का विश्वास बहुत कम रह गया है। इसको पुनः कायम करने की जरूरत है। पुलिस की यह जिम्मेवारी है कि लोगों का विश्वास प्राप्त करे। अभी हमारे देश में स्थिति यह है कि अराजक तत्व बढ़ते जा रहे है। इसलिए आज पुलिस पर बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेवारी आ गई है।

माननीय अब मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की कुछ बातों की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा। पहली बात तो यह है कि पुलिस विभाग के लोगों को निजी बंदूक लाइसेंस नही देना चाहिए। जब उन्हें निजी बन्दूक का लाइसेन्स दिया जाता है तो वे गांव में घूमा करते है और जिन लोगों के पास लाइसेन्स होता है उनके पास से कारतूस लेते है, मैं व्यक्तिगत रूप से इस तरह के बहुत से लोगों को जानता हूं कि इन कारतूसों को बहुत गलत लोगों को देते है। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि उनको निजी लाइसेंस नहीं देना चाहिए जिनके पास सरकारी लाइसेंस है। इसके साथ ही साथ हर तहसील स्तर पर हमारे जो पुलिस के अधिकारी है सी० ओ० एस० एच० ओ० इन लोगों को जाकर गांव सभाओं के प्रधानों के साथ बैठकर मीटिंग करनी चाहिए कि जनता के साथ क्या क्या अत्याचार हो रहे हैं, उनकी क्या परेशानियां हैं। लेकिन वे उन लोगों से नहीं मिलते हैं इसलिये इस पर सरकार को विचार करना चाहिए क्योंकि हम जो नियम बनाते हैं तो हमें देखना चाहिए कि उन नियमों के तहत हमारे अधिकारी और कर्मचारी लोग उनका पालन सुचारू रूप से कर रहे हैं या नहीं कर रहे हैं। उसमें कोई शिकायत की बात तो नहीं है। जो नियम जनता की सेवा के लिये बनाये गये हैं अगर उनसे जनता की सेवा नहीं होती हैं तो मैं समझता हूं कि उनका बनाना व्यर्थ है, बहुत दुखदायी है। इस लिये मेरा निवेदन है कि इस ओर

सरकार को विशेषतौर से ध्यान देना चाहिए । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा और मैं उनका ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि इलाहाबाद में एक कर्जन पुल है जिसपर रेल गाड़िया चलती हैं । उसके समानान्तर 1981 में उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने एक दूसरा पुल बनाना मंजूर किया क्योंकि वह पुल खराब हो गया है और उस पर ट्रक और बसें नहीं जा सकती हैं । पुल 1981 में मंजूर हुआ और उसके लिये रुपयों का अलाटमेन्ट कर दिया गया और उन्होंने मेरे लिये लेटर लिखा कि इसके लिये 4 करोड़ रुपया मंजूर कर दिया गया है । लेकिन बड़े दुख का विषय है कि आज तक वह कार्य प्रारम्भ नहीं हुआ । मैंने यह बात पहले भी कही थी लेकिन आज तक उसका कोई जवाब नहीं मिला है कि क्यों यह कार्य प्रारम्भ नहीं हुआ । मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे इस मामले में शीघ्रता करें और पता लगायें कि ऐसी परिस्थिति क्यों है । वहां के लोग सफर कर रहे हैं वहा एक-एक वाहन को 40–45 किलोमीटर घूमकर आना पड़ता है जिसके कारण कम से कम 2–3लाख रुपये पेट्रोल में खर्च होता है, डीजल में खर्च होता है । मंत्री महोदय को इस पर विशेष तौर से ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

मान्यवर, इसके साथ साथ फूलपुर में इस्को का एक कारखाना है। 1981 में कृषि मंत्री जी और प्रधान मंत्री जी वहां गई थी और वहां पर कृषि मंत्री जी ने प्रधान मंत्री जी की उपस्थिति में ऐलान किया था कि यहां पर सोडा ऐश का कारखाना लगायेंगे । लेकिन आज तक वह कारखाना नहीं लगा। 13 फरवरी को कृषि मंत्रालय की सलाहकार समिति की बैठक हुई थी । मैंने उसमें मामला उठाया था । कृषि मंत्री ने कहा कि कार्य प्रारम्भ होगा । लेकिन अभी तक कार्य प्रारम्भ नहीं हुआ। 5 जुलाई, को बात हुई लेकिन अभी तक कोई कार्य नहीं हुआ । मैं समझता हूं जो बात हम जिम्मेदारी के साथ कहते हैं उसमें विलम्ब नहीं होना चाहिए जिससे जनता में हम लोगों का विश्वास बना रहे ।

महोदया, अन्त में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं । फाफामऊ इलाहाबाद नगरपालिका का एक अंग है । वहां पर दूरभाष केन्द्र जो बना हुआ है वह कभी काम नहीं करता । यहां से आज तक मेरा कोई टेलीफोन वह नहीं मिल पाया बहुत से लेटर मैंने लिखे तो उनका जवाब आता है कि टेलीफोन ठीक काम कर रहा है । यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती कि हम लोक सभा या राज्य सभा में सारा सारे धन पास करते हैं और पास करके विभागों को देते हैं । जब हम लोक धन को पास करते हैं इस बिल को पास करते हैं तो हमारी और आपकी जिम्मेदारी है कि इस कार्य को सुचारू रूप से करायें लेकिन यह कार्य सुचारू रूप से नहीं होता है । इसलिये इसकी निगरानी करनी चाहिए ।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि देश के विकास में किसानों का जो योगदान है, हमारी सरहदों पर जो जवानों का योगदान है उसको देखते हुए इन लोगों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहायता मिलनी चाहिए क्योंकि इन लोगों ने देश के मस्तक को अपने परिश्रम से बड़ी ईमानदारी से बढ़ाया है, देश के मान और सम्मान को दुनिया में गौरवान्वित किया है जो कि अकथनीय है । मै आशा करता हूं और आपने अभी देखा है कि

[श्री राम पूजन पटेल]

कि पंजाब के मामले में हमारे देश के जवानों ने जो आदर्श कायम किया मैं समझता हूं कि दुनिया के अन्दर कोई भी सेना इतनी सहनशक्ति अपने अन्दर नहीं ला सकती है। वे मर गये लेकिन जब तक निर्देश नहीं हुआ जब तक आदेश नहीं हुआ तब तक कोई भी ऐसा कार्य नहीं किया जिससे कि उन पर कोई उंगली उठा सकता। जो हमारे देश में पद यात्रा करने वाले लोग हैं विरोधी पक्ष के लोग हैं उन लोगों ने कैसे कैसे बयान दिये ? कुछ लोगों ने जिस तरह के बयान दिये, मैं समझता हूं कि वह देश हित में नहीं है। हमारे लिये देश सर्वोपरि है है और देश के हितों को देखकर ही हमको बयान देने चाहिएं, काम करने चाहिए। चाहे हम सत्ता पक्ष में है या या विपक्ष में। विपक्ष का यह मतलब नहीं है कि अच्छे कार्य का हम विरोध करें। अगर यह एक आदत बन जाएगी तो मैं समझता हूं कि प्रशासन कमजोर होगा प्रशासन में जो अधिकारी होंगे वे निरंकुश होंगे कि हम भले ही अच्छा काम करें विरोधी लोग विरोध करेंगे। अगर मैं विरोध में रहूंगा तो उनके खिलाफ बोलूंगा और वे विरोध में रहेंगे तो उनके खिलाफ बोलेंगे। इस भावना को दिल और दिमाग से निकलना होगा। आज हमारी नेता प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने इस देश को विघटित होने से बचाया इसकी भूरि-भूरि प्रशंसा देश के हर वर्ग को हर पक्ष को करनी चाहिये लेकिन उसमें भी विरोध पक्ष वाले एक लेकुना लगा देते हैं कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने जानबूझ कर के ऐसा किया तो इससे बड़ा खेद होता है। इस देश की जनता ने अच्छे ढंग से समझ लिया है कि वास्तव में इस देश को अखण्ड रखने में विघटित होने से बचाने में जो कदम श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उठाया है वह सराहनीय है अकर्थनीय है। इन शब्दों के साथ माननीय मंत्री जी के द्वारा प्रस्तुत विनियोग विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि वर्तमान समय में जो सूखा पड़ा हुआ है किसानों को राहत देने के लिए तत्काल ही प्रभावी कदम उठाएंगे इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद द रहा हूं। जय हिन्द।

SHRI SUSHIL CHAND MOHUNTA (Haryana): Madam Vice-Chairman, it is now about four and a half years that we have been burdened with a Government that promised to work. After four and a half years we find that this Government instead of working and improving the economic and other conditions in this country, has taken this country further backwards The sure test, the sure way whether a country has really progressed or whether we are going in the reverse direction is to see for ourselves the position of the prices of commodities. Here, in this country we find that the price structure of the commodities changes weekly. Every week we find that what the prices prevailed a week earlier, now the prices are much higher. Apart from that, the inflation in this country has increased manifold. Even at the start of this Budget year, it was promised that inflationary tendencies would be curtailed by this Budget. But what we find is that inflation is much higher today. The value of rupee compared to that of the dollar about eight or ten years back when it was Rs 7, is falling, and today do you know what the rate is? The increase is near about 50 per cent. Now, if this is the position of the inflationary tendencies. if this is the position of our rupee towards the dollar, if the price structure of each and every essential commodity is what it is today, then we all can understand whether this Government has worked for the progress of this country or for taking

it down the drain. Whatever is happening in this country, it is a marvellous thing that we are still surviving because in spite of all that is happening here, in spite of all the mismanagement, we are still existing. We have created condition where we had to use the Army, the Police, in fact all your lethal power had to be used, the greatest amount of lethal power that you have in your possession, had to be used against your own people. We are in a state where we accused one from of Government in a State or one Chief Miinster of a State as being anti-national, as being in league with a foreign power. This is the progress that we have made. We are still at a stage where we have not been able to decide whether people living in a particular State should be recognised to be the legal citizens, real citizens, of this country, or whether their names should be struck off the rolls, and if they have to be struck off the rolls, which year should be the cut-off year. We have not been able to decide that. We are in a termoil. And what to talk of our foreign policy? We have a situation where we accuse Pakistan of hostility, of harbouring designs to distingrate this counry. We are not very friendly with China. Then, with the country on the southernmost tip we are faced with a situation, where we find ourselves helpness. We want to take a soft line? We want to act with resraint in whatever we see for ourselves, with our own eyes, hear with our own ears, like the massacre of thousands of innocent lives. This is what we have achieved.

This big powerful country, with varied culture, with robust people, is taking part in the Olympics at the Los Angles wihout getting even a single medal, wihout getting any recognition anywhere in any game, in any branch. This is your achievement. I could understand this situation when Britishers were here, when the people were subdued and suppressed and the right and real Indian elements could not come forward. But today. after 37 years of Independence, we have by now generations after generations and the present youth borne after 1947, are taking part in the Olympics. Even during the British period, there were certain games in which we had the world recognition and reputation. But now when greater number of people are participating in the sports, greater amount of stress is being laid, greater amount of money is being spent on sports, our achievement is that the smallest countries are getting gold medals and India with the big contingent—I don't know some 60 odd sportsmen are participaing — have not even got a recognition.

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र (बिहार) : टापलिग मे किसी को गोल्ड मेडल मिला ..(**व्यवधान**)

SHRI SUSHIL CHAND MOHUNTA: Yes, there I agree. There we have improved. We have achieved and earned even a gold medal. If this could be a subject and an item at the Olympics, gold medal could be given to Shrimati Indira Gandhi for the toppling of non-Congress (I) States in the country.

SHRI ARUN SINGH (Uttar Pradesh): When you were in power, what did you do?

SHRI SUSHIL CHAND MOHUNTA: I am saddened by the remarks of my friend. He expects that we should have covered up all their follies and mistakes within the span of 2 years what they have not been able to achieve in 37 years. I don't know what he is talking. We did not have the opportunity in 2 years, and in these 2 years we did something. We reduced the price structure. Price-rise was halted. It was stalled. People got a relief. There was complete freedom and nobody feared our action on the toppling side. So you cannot say that in the 2 years' period, we did, not do anything. We did a lot. But what have you done?

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In this country, before each budget comes up, before you come up with a fiscal policy, you must at least look towards the future, the next 10 years. the picture that is going to emerge in next 10 years. But you have not looked towards that, you have not seen what the coming years are going to take shape, with the result that today we find unemployment figures spiralling up. This is the index of your progress. More and more people coming out of universities, educated people, are roaming on the road sides. knocking the doors of business houses or Government offices for jobs. and there is no chance whatsoever. What are those people doing? They are all frustrated. We have already made those young boys and girls waste precious years of life in the pursuit of higher studies where higher study was not needed. It is now a routine that after matriculation, after higher secondary, we put the child to higher education because we have no avenue to provide, no means to provide work and we want him to go in for higher education so that at least for a few years more, our burden is reduced. But that burden again comes up. We all know that the problem is bound to come up after a few years because the education which you are providing to him does not help him in seeking any employment or, for making him were, making him learn how to work or for doing anything good to the country. We ask him to waste his time in the universities and colleges without ever even thinking that we are not in a position to provide him an opportunity to work. This is the point. Have we ever thought of it? Have you ever thought that with all your fiscal policies, the one aim, the one objective should be to see that the idle teeming millions of this country are made to work? I can tell you one thing. This country which has always remained poor will become further poorer if you are not able to rovide work to the idle teeming millions of this country. Unless each one of us can work, produce and create more wealth for this country, not only for ourselves, we cannot, this country can never rise. This country will go down the hill. We will go down to the hill. You have never thought of it. There is no rogramme with you. You give some idle slogan, some idle talk, that you are opening industries here and there, that you are giving special opportunities for employment. This is all useless. This has ended up in the number on the live registers of employment exchanges getting increased, in the number of unemployed getting increased. This is the position after 37 years of Independence.

Take, for example, electricity. One of our friends was asking that 12 hours of electricity should be provided. Can anybody ever understand? What is 12 hours of electricity for a farmer? A farmer needs at least 24 hours of electricity so that he can irrigate his field and produce a crop. He was asking a member of your own party, a member of your own group, for 12 hours of electricity. This shameful. This is pitiable. We have promised people that we will provide electricity to the rural areas. But today, a member of your own party is begging, is entreating, upon his own Ministers, upon his own Government 'Pleas provide at least 12 hours of electricity'. It was really painful to have heard his saying that a loan in regard to a bridge was sanctioned, but it was never spent. It is still there. It was also sad to hear that the police can go and coerce the village folk into giving them cartridges for their wapons supplied to them in their private capacity. This is shameful. This is the position in the country today that the law-enforceing people, who have to maintain law and order, go and ask for one or two cartridges from the villagers, fleecing them. Can you call it progress? Can you call it the work of a Government which works?

Today. in this country, we see a situation where the Bhakra canal has

been breached. This is not simple thing. In spite of the warning given to you, that this is a vulnerable spot, that this is a sensitive area, where a breach can easily be made in the canal you slept over it. You allowed it to be breached. The net result is, Haryana and parts of Rajasthan, bordering Haryana, are not getting even a drop of water. I met one of your Ministers who has just toured the Sirsa district. He said the water in the tanks, for drinking water purposes, will last only for two or three days more. No more water. If the rains do not come, people will not have even a drop of water for the purpose of drinking. This is the position after 37 years of Independence. They can still get water. But you should give them electricity. The tubewells are there. Electricity has to be given. Electricity you do not generate. If you do generate electricity, I do not know where it goes. It may be going to the big business magnates to help run their own industries. This may be your ultimate objective to help the industrialists to set up big plants with the electricity generated by the State. The first charge on electricity should be the requirements of the poor man, the poor farmer and the persons who are running their own cottage and village industries. This should be the first charge. These people are not getting electricity. You are giving electricity only to the big industrialists who, if they do not get it, can still manage their affairs with the help of the money supplied to them by the Government. by the public financial institutions, by setting up their own separate generating plants. Why don't you change the whole structure of your policy? Your whole thinking has to be changed. You have to take a bold decision at one time in your life so that this country at least should reverse the process. Instead of going down the hill it should steadily steadily rise up.

I understand your capacity, that you are unable to do anything. The Indian Government today represents a managerial skill not in efficiency but in providing inefficiency. I mean, this is a dismal picture of this country. The stress and the strain now being experienced by the common man is so great that he will ultimately break under the weight of your mismanagement and corrupt government.

Now what is happening? (*Time bell rings.*) What do we find? The railways should have shared most of the burden of transport throughout this country, but in a place like Haryana where the Britishers put in the metre gauge line some hundred years ago, till toady that line has not been changed to a broad gauge line. The result is, where there is a lot of agricultural production, where big mandis have been developed, big factories are coming up, Bhakra Canal is passing, those areas are not able to match their stride with the other fast developing areas because you are not able to provide them with a proper rail link.

You are now infesting, I would say, the whole of this country with T.V. towers. They are not going to fill anybody's belly or stomach. These TV towers are not going to help. Why are you wasting heavy amounts on TV towers? And if at all you are wasting the money, why pick and choose policy? You harness TV tower at Bhatinda on the one side, Hissar on the other side, and Sirsa you have completely left. This pick and choose policy I cannot understand. What do we see on the TV. that there is a TV tower at such and such place, that the Minister said such and such thing? Is it going to help any one? Of course, it will only make the people realise their achievement in the Olympic Games at Los Angeles. (*Time bell rings.*) That is what the TV towers are going to achieve. What the Minister says, that particular news. that particular thing is always flashed on the TV. Nobody hears anything else. I would tell you another thing (*Time bell rings*) I cannot leave this point. Everyday when we hear the news bulletin

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regarding news in Parliament or when we look at the television news, this Minister replied like this and that Minister replied like this that comes beautifully. Full two, three or four minutes are given to what the Minister replied. You don't say, replied to what? Just the names are mentioned, that such and such person spoke from such and such party. That is all that is given in the TV coverage. Your reply comes without the question put to you. Without telling the problem posed to you, you give the reply. That is the way how the news are given. All partiality. Everything is directed towards one aim and one objective as to how to sustain this erring Government, this Government which promised to work and has not yet even been able to take off.

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA (Gujarat): Madam Vice-Chairman, I have just heard the speech of the hon. Member from the opposition and, therefore, I think that this Appropriation Bill should be supported very very strongly. According to the opposition there is nothing but a miserable failure on the part of the Congress Government. In fact he could not see any achievement anywhere during the last so many years. In fact this very attitude of the Opposition to tell falsehood has retarded the growth of our country. Let them understand this. So many countries got independence after the Second World War. How many of them are democratic countries today? Perhaps you can count them on fingers. Whose achievement is this? They have again posed another issue that India has got the third largest pool of scientists and technologists in the world. Is this a mean achievement? Let them also understand this. I do not mind their running down our Government. But while doing that, let them not run down our country, because this country has produced certain certain remarkable people, talented people who have been acknowledged throughout the world. Ours is a country which is considered as the eighth industrialised country of the world.. Is this a mean achievement? What they did during the Janta rule, I would not like to tell them or taunt them. But the hon. Member went on with his oratory that a Member from our side demanded 12 hours' electricity supply for agriculture and went on repeating, why not it be for 24 hours, because there are only 24 hours in a day.

Madam, for how many hours they gave electricity during the Janata regime? I know in my State in my district people could not be given electricity and therefore a farmer committed suicide because he lost a lot of money which he had put in agriculture. I am not interested in taunting them, because that will not give any result. But why should they adopt this negative outlook? You are giving a gold medal to Indira Gandhi, for what? I know you have mentioned it. But what is the growth of Opposition in this country. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi also tried for it that there should be an alternative for the people so that the democracy should grow. What sort of medals should be given to you when you have not grown during these last 30 odd years in spite of all the democratic facilities that were available? Only once you could grow and that was in 1977. And what was that growth? Nothing but a negative growth you could achieve. I am saying this as a reality and not for the purpose of satisfaction. Today an exercise is being made. What is that exercise? They have reached a consensus that Indira Gandhi should be replaced. By whom? What is their achievement? What is their creative thinking? Can you decide a person to lead you, can you decide a party, can you decide a programme? Nothing of the sort. They do not have anything or that sort.

Therefor, Sir, I would say that having gone through the experince of

several decades of this democratic experiment, when such Bills come before us, let us have a constructive debate because this sort of speech we can make in the countryside after a month or two. And the results we know. They also know that they cannot get results. Therefore they are trying to unite. Unite for what? They have no programme, no purpose. This philosophy that the Opposition has built up during decades has retarded the growth of India. There are certain defects on our side: I am not a person who would say that everything is okay with us. That is not the point. For example, yesterday we were debating the question of nationalisation of textile mills. Now there are 62 mills closed in the country, rendering 1,10,000 workers unemployed. I know how the Minister replied yesterday, perhaps it was a reply prepared by the Department. When I drew the attention of the Minister to the fact that more than two dozen workers have committed suicide in Amedabad alone because mills are closed and they cannot afford starvation—at least they can afford for themselves, but not for their children—there was nothing but helplessness.

NTC has an accumulated loss of Rs. 400 crores over a period of ten years. NTC has produced—this is my assumption based on certain figures—during the last two years, clothes worth more than Rs. 1000 crores was produced. And during these ten years, clothes worth at least four to five thousand crores of rupees have been produced. The NTC is giving employment to two lakh workers in the country. Compared to that, what is a loss of Rs. 400 crores? It is not a big amount—and the loss has occurred not because workers have failed or the country has failed. It is observed by the Public Undertakings Committee that there is mismanagement. Sales are not properly organised. The Public Undertakings Committee went to the extent of saying that the Committee under the Ministry that supervises the functioning of the NTC which should have met 15 times between 1979 and 1981 to review the performance of the NTC, met only five times. Perhaps they do not have time for such things, in spite of these draw backs this is the achievement of NTC then why do you run away from nationalisation of mills which are viable? The Gujarat Government offered several kinds of concessions. They have been criticised by the Opposition and were asked why they were offering these. What else can a State Government do? The subject is a Central subject. Even the power of investigation to see whether a mill is functioning properly or not, whether it is viable or not, lies with the Central Government under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act When the workers are thrown into the street, it is the State Government which is facing the problem of law and order. So, should we not have a look at our Constitution from this angle? What for are we there in the State if we cannot look after our starving workers? Our Chief Minister wrote six times that a porticular mill of Porbandar—the Maharana Mills—should be investigated by the Industries Department. Here the Commerce Minister was also sympathetic, but some sort of guidelines have been evolved now.

First State must be prepared to take over once the investigation is on. Now how can I say in advance that I will take it over unless I know the result? This sort of procedures will not help when workers are starving and committing suicides. An unemployed textile worker's wife threw two of her children in a well and then burnt herself. Are these things not enough to move us? What sort of order is this?

What sort of system is this? The Opposition won't concentrate on such matters. They are more interested in denouncing Shrimati Indira Gandhi than helping the nation in any way. Why don't they pick up this concrete thing? They do not do

[Shri Chamanbhai Mehta]

it. They are all united only in one thing, and that is the power game. For us, the followers of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru, it is a good thing, it is a common ground. But they are only for the power game. Why do they say that we are here to sustain ourselves in Parliament? Why are you attacking the Government on every issue? Even on the Punjab issue! It was good that at least for a day we could work out some common agreement. But the next day, keeping in view the elections, the Government is attacked, that Army is being kept for a longer period. Is there any guarantee that violence is not going to repeat itself? There is spurt in border activities, we did not declare emergency. Pakistan is there on the frontier. About Ceylon you have heard. About Bangladesh you have heard. These countries have taken to hostilities because of their own reasons. For that you cannot blame us. Do not forget that Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, is the leader of the non-aligned movement. She is the President. Is she a quarrelsome person, a belligerent person, a person who does not know how to deal with the neighbours? If that were so, she would not have been made the Chairman of NAM. When you denounce our Leader, do not forget that you are denouncing our country. Is it our fault for what Mr. Jayewardene is doing? Is it our fault that Mr. Zia is picking up a quarrel today? It is absolutely a jaundiced view. You might have said so many things, but I do not want to use harsh words. What is the using of using harsh words? There is no point because it would not improve the situation. On this I can only appeal that let us try to improve the situation.

I have mentioned about the textiles. While I was talking about our textiles, I was reminded of a reliable estimate that clothes worth Rs. 1000 crores are being smuggled into this country. For whom is Japan producing sarees? Japanese ladies do not wear sarees. These and other are smuggled here; and for that the figure is about Rs. 4000-5000 crores per year. I have suggested to the authorities and ask them not to resell the goods that they seize here because under the cover of those goods that are purchased by some people, smuggled goods are also being sold here. But there is no proper response. Even if you stop the smuggling of cloth, our tevtile industry would be on healthier footing because our production is worth Rs. 2000-3000 crores per year, and we are getting smuggled clothes worth Rs. 1000 crores. This is our bureaucracy. This is our administration. They are getting a source of strength partly because our weakness and partly because of the stand of the Opposition. Do you mean to say that in the release of Mastan there is no hand of the Opposition? The other day I read in the newspaper report that there was a meeting of the BJP Bombay unit. There the rank and file castigated the leaders for not raising their voice against release of Mastan. This is pervading everywhere. Do not thing that it is affecting only us. (*Interruptions*) Smugglers are your friends. We put them in jails. We had done it during the Emergency. They took revenge and you became the tools. I do not know how we can debate it in this manner. But for whom is NSA there? Why do you think that it is for the Opposition? Its basically counter these maladies, these defects whenever we take strict action, the Opposition always comes into the picture. And they assume, they build illusions that it is going to be used against them.

About corruption also well, let us not say that it is the Congress Party alone responsible. Today in the Madhya Pradesh Court cases are going on and also in several States. Yesterday we read the record about how many income-tax arrears cases are there.

I will just take one or two minutes more and I will finish. You have

given me enough time. I am thankful for that.

About our State there are two or three points. We are going to import—what the Minister said, I do not know exactly—12 lakh tonnes of edible oils this year. It is my suggestion that perhaps they may work out whether we can import oilseeds instead of oil, because if we import oilseeds—oil monopolies are also there—we have to buy from farmers. It may be cheaper. Here we have the idle crushing capacity which can be used and the de-oiled cake you will get out of that can be exported. So, that can be considered.

In our States there is the Alang Port in the Bhavnagar District where ships are being broken. Last year we made a very flourishing trade. It was one of the first centres to be opened in Gujarat. This time the MSTC, Metal Scrap Trading Corporation is coming now. Almost only eight ships are there at present for breaking. Formerly there were nearly 50 ships, and workers are losting their employment.

About the crude oil price, we are waiting for long for announcement. We have suffered from that account last time. The Petroleum Mnister has promised that they are going to pay the price for the crude oil that is being extracted from Gujarat.

I have some other points. But thank you for giving me enough time.

श्री कैलाशपति मिश्र (बिहार) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं कोशिश करूंगा कि अप्रोप्रिएशन बिल की परिधि में अपने को सीमित रखें । लगभग 963 करोड़ से ज्यादा सप्लीमेंटरी बजट अप्रोप्रिएशन के अन्दर है । केन्द्रीय सरकार समस्त भारत को देखे तो केन्द्रीय सरकार के जितने विभाग हैं उन विभागों का संबंध पूरे भारत के साथ है, ऐसा कहना चाहिये । मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं । अभी पिछले दिनों एक प्रश्न पूछा था । अतारांकित प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह आया था कि बिहार की आबादी 10 करोड़ से ज्यादा है । सवा दस करोड़ की आबादी में एक भी सेन्ट्रल युनिवर्सिटी नहीं है । प्रश्न पूछा था कि पटना विश्वविद्यालय को केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय के रूप में क्यों नहीं लिया जा रहा है अतारांकित प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह आ गया कि सरकार की ऐसी नीति नहीं है । आपको सुनकर यह आश्चर्य लगेगा कि सैकड़ों विद्यार्थी फेलोशिप की पढ़ाई करने के लिये दिल्ली आए । जनवरी में जवाहर लाल नेहरू युनिवर्सिटी में आकर आवेदन दिया और वैसे ही उनको बैरन वापस कर दिया गया । अच्छे अंक से पास करके वे विद्यार्थी आए थे । वापस करने का कारण क्या है, वह यह बताते हैं कि वहां 11 प्लस 2 प्लस 2 के आधार पर ग्रेजुएशन करके चले थे । पता नहीं कौन एक सज्जन हैं, विपिन चन्द्र, मैंने उनकी शक्ल भी नही देखी है, उनके द्वारा एक नियम लागू किया हुआ है कि जब तक 10 प्लस 2 प्लस 3 पास करके नही आयेंगे उनको जे० एन० यू० में एडमिशन नहीं मिलेगी : यू०जी०सी० (युनिवर्सिटी ग्रॉटस कमीशन) के तहत काम करने वाले जितने भी विश्वविद्यालय हैं...उनका समान अधिकार है ।

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जे० एन० यू० को क्या अधिकार है कि वह 10 2+3 या 11+2+2 वाले राज्यों में किसी प्रकार का अन्तर करें ? उनकी डिग्री को हीन समझे या उसको कंडेम करे ? उसने सैकड़ों विद्यार्थियों को वापस कर दिया है । इसमें एक दो नहीं, 16 राज्यों के विद्यार्थी हैं जो जे० एन० यू० में प्रवेश नहीं पा सकें हैं । ये 16 राज्य कौन हैं । ये सारे राज्य पिछड़े राज्य हैं । इनमें पिछड़े वर्ग के

[श्री कैलाश पति मिश्र]

लोग हैं, पिछड़ी जातियों के लोग हैं । मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूं और आग्रह भी करना चाहता हूं कि इतनी बड़ी धाँधली जे० एन० यू० में क्यों होने दी जा रही है? इसको कौन देखेगा ? आज शिक्षा विभाग को पैसा दिया जा रहा है । आप सप्लीमेंटरी बजट पारित कर रहे हैं, लेकिन इतने राज्यों के साथ अन्याय हो रहा है । क्या आप इसकी छानबीन करेंगे और देखेंगे कि ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है? मैं उसकी हालत में ज्यादा नहीं जाना चाहता हूं लेकिन यह कहना चाहता हूं कि श्री विपिन चन्द्र के बारे में घोटालों के प्रतिवेदन हमारे पास आते रहते हैं । अगर उनकी पूरी इन्क्वायरी करा दी जाये तो मुझे लगता है कि उनको जेल जाना पड़ेगा, कटघरे में जाना पड़ेगा । मैं इस सरकार से कहना चाहूंगा कि आप विजिटोरियल इन्क्वायरी करवाइये । मैं इस बात को फिर दोहराता हूं कि बिहार में एक केन्द्रीय यूनिवर्सिटी जल्दी से जल्दी बनाई जाये ।

महोदया, थोड़े दिन पहले सदन में बाढ़ के ऊपर चर्चा हुई थी । मैं उस विषय में ज्यादा नहीं जाना चाहता हूं । आप रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि कोई केबिनेट मिनिस्टर या स्टेट बैंक के एरीगेशन मिनिस्टर दो तीन पदाधिकारियों के साथ बिहार में चलें । बिहार में घुसते ही बक्सर से कहलगांव तक चलिये । वहां पर गंगा में कोई संकट नहीं है । आपका अच्छा पिकनिक भी हो जाएगा और आप अपनी आंखों से देख लेंग कि कितने लाख एकड़ जमीन, अच्छी खती के योग्य जमीन हर साल बर्बाद हो रही है । आप इस संबंध में कुछ करें या न करें, लेकिन इतना जरूर कर दीजिए कि कहलगांव से बक्सर तक दो तीन कंक्रीट के ठोकर (स्पर) जरूर बनवा दीजिये । वहां पर खेती के योग्य जमीन बर्बाद हो रही है । बाढ़ के संबंध में सदन में चर्चा हो चुकी है, लेकिन अब उत्तर बिहार की स्थिति बाढ़ के कारण और भी खराब हो गई है । वहां पर लोगों को खाद नहीं मिल रहा है । किसानों के पास बीज नहीं हैं । कीटनाशक दवाएं नहीं मिल रही हैं । मैं ये बातें आलोचना करने के लिए नहीं कह रहा हूं । बिहार के अन्दर विस्कोमान और लैण्ड मार्टगेज बैंक पर जिन लोगों का कब्जा है वे सब भ्रष्टाचार में डूबे हुए हैं । वहां पर इतना भ्रष्टाचार और धाँधली है कि दवा के नाम पर पानी चलाया जाता है, खाद के नाम पर राख दी जाती है । पंम्पिंग सेटस की कीमत जहां पांच हजार रुपये है वहां पर साढे सात हजार रुपयों में बेचा जा रहा है । हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को सबसोडी दी जाती है । एक्चुअल कीमत में अगर 20 प्रतिशत मिला दिया जाये तो 80 प्रतिशत की सबसीडी सरकारी खजाने से ली जाती है । इसमें भी गबन की बहुत बडी सुविधा है । इस वक्त लगभग एक हजार आदिवासियों के ऊपर मुकदमें चल रहे हैं । गरीब आदिवासियों के ऊपर जो जानते नही कि पम्प क्या होता है, उनके नाम पर पम्प कर दिये जाते हैं । उन्होंने पम्पों की सकल भी नहीं देखी होती है । उनके नाम पर ऋण दिखा दिया जाता है । एक नहीं, संथाल परगना जिले में तीन सौ आदिवासियों के ऊपर मुकदमें चल रहे हैं । उनको जेल में ठूंस दिया गया है । जब हम लोग वहां गये और आन्दोलन चलाया तो जमानत पर उनको रिहा करवाया । इस प्रकार की धांधली

चल रही है । बिहार में बाढ़ के कारण लोग परेशान हैं । विस्कोमान से परेशान हैं । राज्य सरकार इस संबंध में

3 P.M. कुछ नहीं कर रही है । न केन्द्र सरकार को बक्शेगी । मैं आलोचना नहीं कर रहा हूं, आपसे आग्रह कर रहा हूं, आप इस ओर ध्यान दें ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, यद्यपि मजदूरों की चर्चा यहां पर बहुत की गई है लेकिन कुछ ऐसे सवाल हैं कि जहां उनको राज्यों के पास छोड़ा जाना चाहिए वहां उनको केन्द्र सरकार को भी देखने की जरूरत है । ठीक है, उनके अपने-अपने कार्यक्षेत्र हैं । महोदया, बिहार में औद्योगिकीकरण थोड़ा हुआ । थोड़ी सी इंडस्ट्रीज जो है उनमें डालमिया नगर की रोहताश इंडस्ट्रीज हैं । वहां पर डालडा पैदा होता है, वहां पर कागज पैदा होता है, वहां पर सीमेंट पैदा होता है, आइरन स्टील का छोटा सा प्लान्ट भी है । आश्चर्य लग रहा है कि पिछले 9–10 महीनों से पूरे के पूरे कारखाने बन्द हैं । बन्द किस लिये हैं ? मजदूरों ने, कर्मचारियों ने कोई ऐसी मांग सामने नहीं रखी कि हमारा वेतन 400 रुपये से 700 रुपये करो या 500 रुपये से 550 रुपये करो, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अवार्ड तय किया है, जो वेतन तय किया है, उनके लिये जो सुविधायें तय की हैं, जो उनको प्राप्त नहीं हो रही हैं वह उन सुविधाओं को चाहते हैं महोदया, ये सुविधायें उनको किस लिये प्राप्त नहीं हो रही हैं ? यह इसलिये कि कारखाने के मालिक, सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों की ऐसी कुछ सांठगांठ बनी हुई है जिससे जो मजदूरों को प्राप्त होना चाहिए वह उनको प्राप्त नहीं हो रहा है । इसलिये वे आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं । वे जब आन्दोलन पर उतरे तो उन्होंने जो मांग रखी वह यह थी कि जो सरकार की शर्त और नियम हैं उनके अनुसार उनको सुविधायें मिलनी चाहिए । लेकिन वे तैयार नहीं हैं और यह कारखाना पिछले 9–10 महीनों से बन्द पड़ा है, वहां ताला लगा हुआ है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि रोहताश इंडस्ट्रीज केवल डालमिया की प्रापर्टी नहीं हो सकती, यह सारे बिहार की प्रापर्टी है, यह राष्ट्र की प्रापर्टी है, देश की प्रापर्टी है । अगर वे इसको खोलते नहीं हैं तो क्यों नहीं राज्य सरकार या केन्द्र सरकार इसको अपने हाथ में ले लेती वह इसको अपने हाथ में लेकर सुचारु रूप से चलाये । अभी वह सिक इंडस्ट्री नहीं है, अच्छा मुनाफा देने वाला कारखाना है । लेकिन किसी का ध्यान इस ओर नहीं जा रहा है ।

महोदया, यह विषय रेल बजट से अलग है, इसमें रेल का विषय नहीं है । लेकिन मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि इस मामले में बिहार पूरी तरह से दुर्लक्ष्य है । अगर आप बिहार जायें तो मेरी बात आपकी समझ में आ जायेगी । बिहार की राजधानी पटना है । पटना के पास बीटा एक स्टेशन है तो वहां से डाल्टनगंज पहुंचने के लिये पटना से 4.30 शाम को चलते हैं और 5 बजे सुबह पहुंचते हैं । यहां के बारे में अंग्रेजी राज के जमाने से जांच हो रही है, बात चल रही है कि बीटा से लेकर वारुण तक रेल लाइन बिछा दी जाय तो जहां 12–13 घंटे पटना से डाल्टनगंज जाने के लिये लगते हैं वहां मात्र 4 घंटे के अन्दर पटना-बीटा होते हुए डाल्टनगंज पहुंचा जा सकता है । इससे सरकारी खर्चे में बचत हो जायेगी और आम आदमी को सुविधा होगी तथा इससे पांच-पांच जिले के नागरिक बहुत आसानी से यातायात की सुविधायें प्राप्त कर सकेंगे । मैं सरकार से कहना

[श्री कैलाशपति मिश्र]

चाहता हूं कि सरकार इसकी जांच कराये ।

महोदया, सारा उत्तरी बिहार गंगा के उस पार है । गंगा के ऊपर मोटर साइकल और बस के लिये पुल है लेकिन रेल का पुल नहीं बना है । अभी एक मंत्री महोदय वहां गये थे । जाने के बाद कह तो दिया कि इसकी आवश्यकता है । गंगा में पटना ब्रिज के साथ अगर रेल ब्रिज नहीं बनता है, इसकी शुरुआत नहीं होती है तो सारा उत्तरी बिहार जो एक प्रकार से सीमा पर लगा हुआ है, देश के अन्य भागों से, बिहार के अन्य भागों से, बिहार की राजधानी पटना से, देश की राजधानी दिल्ली से भी मैं कहूंगा, उसको जोड़ना बहुत कठिन होगा । सरकार इसके लिये पहल करे और जल्दी से जल्दी पटना ब्रिज के ऊपर रेल ब्रिज बनाये । एक नहीं ऐसे दर्जनों स्थान है, रेलवे लाइन बीचों बीच में से जाती है । जमशेदपुर का नाम सभी माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं । उसकी बगल में है आदित्यपुरम । आदित्यपुरम के बीच बाजार से रेल लाइन जाती है । 6 पटरियां बिछी हुई हैं, तीन अप और तीन डाऊन । लेकिन उन पटरियों की हालत क्या है ? बगल में टाटा का अपना यार्ड बना हुआ है । यार्ड से सामान ढोने के लिए बराबर चार पटरियां इनगेज रहती हैं । अब बच ई दो पटरियां । इस पार से उस पार जाने में बहुत कठिनाई होती है क्योंकि 24 घन्टे में से 22 घंटे लगातार रास्ता बन्द रहता है । डेढ़ महीने तक वहां अनशन चलता रहा । मैं भी गया था और लोग भी गये रेलवे के पदाधिकारियों से बातचीत की । उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया है लेकिन काम बिलकुल नहीं हुआ है । यह रेल ओवर ब्रिज की समस्या पलाई ओवर की समस्या बिहार में इतनी जटिल है कि एक दो नहीं दर्जनों स्थानों की ऊपर इनकी आवश्यकता है । मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि सरकार इस ओर ध्यान दे और इसको देखे ।

टूरिज्म की चर्चा आ गई । क्या हालत है ? मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इससे देश को लाभ होगा, देश को फारेन एक्सचेंज प्राप्त होगी । बिहार सूबे के अन्तर्गत ऐतिहासिक केन्द्र उसके साथ जुड़े हुए प्राकृतिक केन्द्र, नदियां, परबत, पहाड़, जंगल, घने जंगल, अगर आप एक बार जांच करने की कोशिश करें तो एक दो नहीं टूरिज्म के लिए सैकड़ों स्पाट ऐसे हो सकते हैं । बिहार के अन्दर केन्द्र सरकार अगर उसको पूरा करने के लिए कदम बढ़ाए तो इससे बिहार को आमदनी तो होगी ही लेकिन पूरे भारत के फारेन एक्सचेंज की प्राप्ति में बढ़ोतरी होगी । दुर्लक्ष्य रहा है । आग्रह करूंगा कि आप बिहार के ऐतिहासिक स्थान ऐसे प्राकृतिक स्थान ऐसे मनोरम दृश्य के स्थान, अगर टूरिज्म डिपार्टमेंट किसी काम के लिए बना है तो एक बार इन स्थलों को देखें उसको पहचाने और उसके लिए कदम उठाए । महोदया, मैं एक बात की ओर इंगित करना चाहूंगा । आपने 963 करोड़ का सप्लीमेंटरी बजट लिया जब हम लोग यहां राज्यों की दुर्दशा के प्रश्न उठाते हैं उत्तर मिल जाता है कि यह राज्य सरकार के अधीन है । एक बार नहीं बार-बार कहा आप राज्य सरकार की क्षमता का अन्दाज लगाएं कि क्या है उसकी ताकत क्या है । जो व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार है उसको छोड़ दीजिए । अलग मन्त्रियों से जब कभी बात करने का अवसर मिल जाता है और वहां के कांटे और दर्द जब मैं उनके सामने रखता हूं तो स्वीकार

कर लेते हैं फिर अपनी लाचारी प्रकट करते हैं । लाचारी प्रकट करने से क्या होगा ? राज्य सरकार की तरफ आपको ध्यान देना पड़ेगा । जितने काम नितांत आवश्यक है उन कामों को करने की क्षमता उसके अन्तर्गत है ही नहीं । अभी एक माननीय सदस्य पश्चिम बंगाल से जो आते हैं ने कहा कि एक कमर्शियल टेक्स है उसी में थोड़ा खिंचता है । जब उसको बढ़ा दें तो आर्थिक स्थिति पर असर हो जाता है लेकिन आप क्या कर रहे हैं । आप समेकित विकास का विचार करते हैं । बार-बार आप डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग करते चले जा रहे हैं खर्च बढ़ाते चले जा रहे हैं । डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग के बारे में हमेशा एक ध्यान रखिये । A rupee of deficit-financing is hundred times worse than a rupee of taxation. देश का सारा आर्थिक ढांचा डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग का है । आप नोट छाप देते हैं । जब भी जरूरत पड़ी नासिक की प्रेस में कागज डाला और नोट छाप लिए, आई० एम० एफ० से लोन ले लिया, वर्ल्ड बैंक के पास चले जाते हैं दुनियां भर के लोन ले लेते हैं डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग के अतर्गत निराधार नोटों को छापने से मुद्रा स्फीति किये बिना नहीं रहेगा चाहे आप लाख घोषणा करते रहें लाख सिर पटकते रहें लेकिन मुद्रास्फीति होगी । अभी डालर की चल रही है । तीन साल के अन्दर डालर की तुलना में भारतीय रुपये की कीमत 15 परसेंट से नीचे आ गई है । कहां जा रहा है रुपया ? देश का आर्थिक ढांचा कहां जा रहा है ? एक बार पूरे भारत को देख कर राज्यों का विकास हो और जब समेकित विकास होगा तभी भारत की आर्थिक प्रगति होगी उसी के ऊपर भारत की आजादी टिकी रहेगी । धन्यवाद ।

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SAHU (Orissa): Madam, Vice-Chairman, I stand to support the Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1984. This Bill which has come to this House is for the appropriation of a total sum of Rs. 963,69,33,000. From a perusal of the Bill and the amounts indicated against various items, I find that no better utilisation of the money could have been done. The main items of expenditure are aganist Agriculture, Chemicals and fertilisers and power. In respect of agriculture the amount charged on the Consolidated Fund is shown as Rs. 60,00.00,000. There is no denying the fact that India has to give more emphasis to agriculture. If we want to stand up as a very strong nation, then we should not go with a begging bowl to other countries, which we were doing even a decade ago.

While speaking on this subject, the very first speaker raised certain questions which are very vital. He asked: What have we done with regard to our programme of eradication of poverty? What has been our industrial growth? What is the growth in the agricultural front? Madam, Vice-Chairman, these are very vital questions. I wish to say with all my knowledge that after the Prime Minister's New Twenty Point Programme was launched, due emphasis has been laid on it in our budget and again in this Appropriation Bill which we are discussing today. As a result of this emphasis on the Prime Minister's New Twenty Point Programme, today we can proudly say that in spite of fissiparous tendencies in the country, the food production has crossed the target of 150 million tonnes this year. This is not a mean achievement. Even experts from the World Bank have accepted that this is a miracle achieved by India on the foodgrains front. But I agree that this achievement is not sufficient for us. The Food and Agricultural Organisation has predicted that by the end of 2000 A.D. we will require 225 million tonnes of foodgrains.

[Shri Santosh Kumar Sahu]

So, we have to continue our struggle and rightly new emphasis in this year's budget was given for increasing irrigation potential which is one of the important points in the new economic programme envisage by our Prime Minister.

We also see from the statistics published by Irrigation and Power Department in June 1984 that about 65 million hectares of irrigation potential was expected to be created through major, medium and minor irrigation projects. This is so far as agriculture is concerned.

On the other side, our industrial output has increased. But due to recession in certain sectors which is not only in India but is prevalent all over the world—it is a world phenomenon—certain industries have been losing very heavily. Still, on the whole while analysing the agricultural situation and general economic situation in the country we can say that we are progressing. But I will submit that there are certain other areas where we have to pay attention. If we do that, that will help us in revitalising the economic forces in the country.

For instance, as you know, it is estimated in the July issue of the Agricultural Bulletin that ten per cent of the total foodgrains amounting to 1.30 lakh tonnes valueing about Rs. 2,000 crores is lost every year due to damage caused to it by rodents, insects and pests. What a colossal loss is it? This is one of the points which we should look into.

The other important point is about subsidy and from the reply given by the Ho'ble Minister for Agriculture we see that we are giving about Rs. 784 crores to the States which have suffered from flood, drought and cyclones. Cumulatively it will be about Rs. 3000 or Rs. 4,000 crores. In order to revitalise the economic situation, the most important thing we have to do is to take preventive measures to stop these floods, droughts, etc. There are certain drought-prone areas in the country. We have made an analysis and found that 201 districts in different States in India suffer like this because they are the drought-prone areas which cover 67 per cent of the total cropped area in the country. So, Sir, I am emphasising this point, as I did during the discussion on the Budget, that whatever State we may belong to, whether to Orissa or Andhra Pradesh or Maharashtra or any other State, we must see how best we can save the situation. The assistance provided by the Central Government after the visit of the Central Team after the calamity to these areas is not the real solution. The real solution lies in finding out how best we can save these areas from natural calamities. The fundamental point is that there must be certain augmentation of the ways and means to see how we can strengthen the agricultural base in these areas on a permanent basis. And, Sir, without that probably, without a bold step probably, we cannot go ahead and we will only be suffering continuously, because it is a fact that these natural calamities occur in cycles and also in chronological cycles. These calamities occur every three or four years and they occur in one part this time and in another part of the country the next time. If one part of the country is affected today the other part is affected tomorrow. Like that it continues. We must think in terms of measures like afforestation, soil conservation, water conservation, etc. and these schemes should be given more emphasis and sufficient funds should be earmarked for these schemes in our plans so that we can save the country from these natural calamities.

Sir, the next important question, which has been raised also by many other honourable Members, is about the sick mills and about nationalisation. It is true, as has been pointed out by my previous speaker, Mr.

Patel, that there are many sick mills in the country. I was going through the questions put and the answers given by the Minister, who is sitting here now as the Minister of State for Finance, when he was the Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry. The reply given by him in this House was that there were 28,428 sick units in the country. It was given sometime in 1983 and by now the number would have increased. And, Sir, the outstanding credit was said to be Rs. 2,299 crores and that also would have gone up by now. Now, with regard to the textile mills, it is not only the Government, but also the political parties, who should think in a rational way. Nobody likes to close a sick mill. But, because it is a question of survival for lakhs of workers, we have to see what should be done. A different type of economic organisation we must have. Is the NTC the right answer which has been incurring losses? According to last year's figures, the loss was Rs. 111 crores and if you take into account the losses during the whole decade, it would be much more. Now, the fundamental question is what is lacking in the NTC. Now, Sir, the basic question before the nation today is that we have to run these mills for employment. Some people have taken advantage and have benefited from these mills and they have siphoned off, the capitalists have siphoned off, their money to some other industries, as has been pointed out by many honourable Members, and they never tried to develop them technologically or to renovate them or to modernise them as a result of which these mills have suffered and so many people think that we should nationalise them and run them. It is definitely the first priority in the country. But the other question, which is a very vital question, is how to run them on healthy lines. There must be certain guidelines. Now, what we are lacking is the industrial leadership. What has happened in the NTC? We put some technocrat or some other person as the head of an industrial organisation, who is not able to show results. That is the fundamental problem. So, we have to think in terms of some organisation by which the workers could be taken into confidence for more production. You see, today, in the old steel plants of the Tatas, they have a production of 110 per cent. They are all very old plants and yet they are able to achieve this much. Why? It is because of their industrial leadership. Now, we do not want capitalists. But we have to run the mills and cannot afford to make them more sick. What is the solution now? We have to forge new methods now and the only way, the only healthy way, in which this could be done is to take those workers into confidence who know much better and who can guarantee certain amount of production, extra production, and only in this way can the nation prosper. So, we have to put all our heads together and see that there is some economic organisation in which the workers are assured of leadership. They may be trustees of the mills or they may be made more or less the owners of the mills. Let us make certain rules and regulations by which, if an owner of a particular mill deliberately neglects his work or fails to make technological improvements or to modernise it, he should forfeit all his share. And to the extent he is responsible the credit should be collected out of the properties of the owner. Let the property belong to the workers. They become prosperous and they survive. At the same time, the nation also prospers.

Madam, about the textile mills I would like to quote from *The Week* which has been published in July. They say:

> "Heading for closure? Is Mettur Textile Industries (MTI) a leading textile mill in the south, being made sick deliberately and led up the way to liquidation? This is the contention of Mettur Beardsell National Workers' Union, affiliated to the Indian National Trade Union Congress."

[Shri Santosh Kumar Sahu]

"In a letter written to Central Bank of India, Bombay, one of the nationalised banks which has extended a large loan to MTI, the workers' Union has pleaded, 'we hope you will take timely action to go through the affairs of the mills and take such appropriate action to take over the management of the mills in the interest of the bank as well as the livelihood of about 3000 employees and their families'..."

That means that many times the financial management by the owners themselves is not good.

Then, another important point has been raised also. When we are discussing the questions about the nation as a whole, we have to go to the root of the problems. My friend has raised the problem about the education system and the selection of the Vice-Chancellor, whether it should be the Governor or the Chief Minister. It is very vital, to my mind, and it is essential to decide how to select the Vice-Chancellor. He must be selected by the body of the academicians, who must elect themselves, until we go in for new thoughts and a new ideology. We are at the cross-roads. Many times the country will face this unnecessary controversy.

So also what I was emphasizing was that ways and means must be found out in this country to see that the marginal farmers, agricultural workers for whom the new 20-Point Programme has been prepared prospers. It is not enough giving subsidies only. To create confidence among them, I would urge that it is time to think that if we cannot eradicate natural calamities—we have not so much capital—like drought, flood and cyclone, we should have compulsory crop insurance scheme so that the poor farmer is secured and he can pay back the loans, of which he is in dire need in this country.

Then, the distribution system requires strengthening. The Government is giving all emphasis on it.

Now, a question about sales-tax was also raised by some friends. Madam, for the last many years so many committees were set up. But the question at the same time is that the State must have resources. We have to see if we can impose a tax at the production stage and how the finance can come to the States: that is the crux of the question. It is not that sales-tax is a very welcome measure. I would like to know from the Finance Minister what was the decision taken in the last Chief Ministers' Conference about this. Was any decision taken that the sales-tax will be abolished and tax at the production stage will be levied. Here we have to forget our political differences. We have to think for the welfare of the nation as a whole and see that the people in general will be benefited. But at the same time the States must get their shares very quickly to avoid deficit budgets. We must all put our heads together and solve this problem.

Then, the most important point today, Madam, is that in spite of everything India is marching ahead. We are the largest democratic country in the world. The fissiparious and secessionist tendencies must be criticized by everyone. We are crying for agriculturists. We are crying for more irrigation. If Bhakra Nangal could be breached three or four times, it is unfortunate. It is not only the people who suffer, but it is the poor farmers who suffer. Under all circumstances, these things must be condemned by every section of the people. We should adopt a very rational and national approach. We must have a national concensus on these points so that it can bring much better results. I am concluding. I do not want to take much of your time. I stand to support this Appropriation Bill. I hope that a new thought and a new dynamism would come in our finan-

cial relations with the States. We st create confidence amongst the producers and small farmers. They must bring the green revolution and white revolution which we are looking forward so much. With these words, I thank you.

श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीया उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, किसी देश में सरकार की जरूरत केवल चार चीजों के लिए होती है, सरकार जान की हिफाजत करे, माल की हिफाजत करे, इज्जत की हिफाजत करे और देश की हिफाजत करे । हमारी सरकार, वर्तमान सरकार इन चारों में पूर्णतः असफल सिद्ध हुई है । जहां तक जान का सवाल है, मान्यवर, अब पहले फुटकर हत्याएं होती थी, फुटकर हत्यायों का व्यापार होता था । लेकिन अब कि बार जब से कांग्रेस की यह सरकार बनी है, तब से थोक भाव में हत्याएं होनी शुरु हो गई हैं और उत्तर प्रदेश में तो पांच हजार आदमियों को घर से पकड़ कर के आंख पर पटटी बांध कर, पेड़ से बांध कर दो वर्ष पहले गोली से उड़ा दिया गया और इनमें 95 प्रतिशत हरिजन, आदिवासी, पिछड़े वर्गों के लोग हैं । दो वर्ष से यह चला है, विरोधी दलों के राजनीतिक कार्यकर्त्ताओं को मुकदमों में फंसाने का; उन्हें तरह-तरह से तंग करने का, पुलिस द्वारा हत्या करने का । पहले उन लोगों की हत्या की गई, जो लोग सरकार के समर्थक हत्यारे, गुंडे और चोर डाकू थे, उनका मुकाबला करने के लिए तैयारी करते थे या तैयारी कराते थे, उनको चुन-चुन कर मारा गया । लेकिन एक भी शातिर आदमी जिसको कि सारे जानते थे, नहीं पकड़ा गया, न मारा गया ।

माह मई और जून में उत्तर प्रदेश में माननीया, कम से कम 25-26 लोक दल के कार्यकर्त्ताओं की, जिन्होंने कि पहले भी पुलिस को, उनके उच्चाधिकारियों को सूचना दे दी थी कि हमारी जान, माल को खतरा है और पुलिस द्वारा खतरा है, वह बात नहीं सुनी गई, उस पर कोई कार्यवाही नही की गई और उनकी हत्या हो गई । ऐसे काफी लोग कत्ल हो गए जगह-जगह पर । अब यह सत्यराम यादव, जो लोकदल के जिला अध्यक्ष थे, उनको पुलिस द्वारा मार डाला गया, पन्ना लाल जी, जो कभी स्वतंत्रता संग्राम सेनानी थे, विधायक थे, उन्होंने पूर्व सूचना भी दी कि पुलिस से हमारी जान को खतरा है, उनको भी मार डाला गया । यह लखपतत , जो कानपुर के थे, किसान कामगार के मंत्री थे, इनका भी कत्ल हो गया । इसी तरह बदन सिंह विधायक थे, इनको आगरा में मार डाला गया, थाने के अंदर प्राणघातक हमला किया गया इन पर और विधान परिषद के विरोधी दल के मुलायम सिंह पर भी हमला किया गया था रास्ते में और उनके साथ एक आदमी छोटेलाल जो था, वह मारा गया और एक आदमी मरणासन्न अवस्था में अब भी पड़ा हुआ है ... (**व्यवधान**)

SHRI JAGESH DESAI (Maharashtra): Madam, I am on a point of order. This relates to a State subject and it has no relavance to the Bill under discussion.

श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा : यह पाइंट आफ आर्डर क्या है ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती मार्ग्रेट आल्वा) : यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है, हमारा नहीं ।

श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा : पाइंट आफ आर्डर जो है, कभी कभी डिसआर्डर पैदा करने के लिए किया जाता है ।

तो मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह की हत्याएं जो हो रही हैं उत्तर प्रदेश में, इनको रोकने का उपाय क्या किया जा रहा है और क्या इन्हीं

[श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा]

कल्लों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए आप यह पैसा मांग रहे हैं।

मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह से आप का खर्च बढ़ रहा है, जिस तरह से आप फैशनपरस्ती बढ़ा रहे हैं उस तरह से चलने वाला नहीं है। आखिर यह कब तक चलेगा? यह चौथा एप्रोप्रियेशन बिल है। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि कहीं न कहीं आप को इस बढ़ती हुई महंगाई पर और दामों के असंन्तुलन पर रोक लगानी पड़ेगी। आज हालत क्या है? आज हालत यह है कि खेती के माल का दाम अपेक्षाकृत बराबर घट रहा है। और कारखानों के माल का दाम बढ़ता जा रहा है।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री संतोष कुमार साहू) पीठासीन हुए।]

मजदूरी बढ़ती जा रही है, तनख्वाहें बढ़ती जा रही हैं और जब तनख्वाह बढ़ेगी तो महंगाई भत्ता बढ़ेगा और निश्चित रूप से फिर मुद्रास्फीति बढ़ेगी। जब मुद्रास्फीति बढ़ेगी तो फिर महंगाई बढ़ेगी और फिर महंगाई भत्ता बढ़ेगा, तो यह चक्र आखिर कब तक चलाते रहेंगे। कहीं तो इस पर रोक आप को लगानी पड़ेगी। कहीं तो इस बढ़ती हुई मंहगाई को रोकना पड़ेगा। और जब तक आप तनख्वाह, कारखानी माल का दाम और किसानी माल का दाम, इन तीनों में संतुलन कायम नहीं करेंगे तब तक कल्याण होने वाला नहीं है। तब तक अर्थ संकट से आप उबरने वाले नहीं हैं। क्योंकि 1976 में गेहूं का दाम 200 रुपये था और यूरिया का दाम 52 रुपये था। आज गेहूं का दाम 152 रुपये है और कहीं कहीं तो साधारण किसान उसे और कम पर भी बेचने के लिये मजबूर हो रहा है और खाद का दाम 12? रुपये है और इस तरह से अगर असंतु चलता रहेगा तो देश बर्बाद हो जायगा और किसान तो बर्बाद हो ही रहा है **(व्यवधान)**....

एक माननीय सदस्य : बर्बाद होने में कोई कसर रह गयी है क्या?

श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा : नहीं, लेकिन वह दिनों-दिन और ज्यादा बर्बाद हो रहा है। उस की रीढ़ आपने तोड़ दी है और आगे तोड़ते जा रहे हैं और इसलिये कभी चीनी का संकट पैदा होता है तो कभी अन्न का संकट पैदा होता है और कभी किसी और चीज का संकट पैदा हो जाता है। तो यह संकट लगातार पैदा होंगे क्योंकि आप की दृष्टि साफ नहीं है और न आप की कोई नीति है और न इस देश की बहुसंख्यक जनता के लिये आप की कोई उचित नीति है।

जहां तक बैंकों का सवाल है, पहले लोग समझते थे कि बैंकों में जो पैसा जमा होता हैं उस मे कभी घूस और रिश्वत की बात नहीं होती। लेकिन अब बिना दिये कोई लोन आप बैंक से नहीं पा सकते। आप का बीस सूत्री प्रोग्राम है। स्वरोजगार योजना के अंतर्गत आप लोन दे रहे हैं और एक भी उदाहरण आप नहीं दे सकते कि बिना कम से कम 10 प्रतिशत कमीशन दिये किसी को भी रोजगार करने के लिये पैसा मिला हो।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह सच नहीं है।

श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा : बिलकुल है। आप बताइये। मैं कहता हूं कि सलेमपुर, लार और बरहज के बैंकों के लोन्स की आप जांच करवा लीजिए,

आप को पता चल जायगा । देवरिया जिले मे कितने लोन सेक्शन हुए हैं और कितने बैंकों ने लोन दिये हैं । आप उन का पता कर लीजिए. आप को इस का पूरा पता चल जाएगा । अगर आप में हिम्मत हो तो एक जांच कमीशन बिठा दीजिए । मैं चाहता हूं कि आप भी उस में मेम्बर बन जाइये । तो मान्यवर, रिश्वत का बाजार गर्म है । बैंकों में डकैतियां पड़ती है लेकिन उस से भी ज्यादा डकैती बैंक के कर्मचारी और मैनेजर कर रहे हैं । एक साल में डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया डकैतों ने लूटा और 40 करोड़ का गबन है । डकैतों ने लूटा डेढ करोड़, कर्मचारियों ने लूटा 40 करोड़ , 9 अरब, 63 करोड़ रुपया आप मांग रहे हैं, लेकिन वहां 3000 करोड़ का लोन ऐसा दिया गया है कि जो वसूल नहीं हो सकता । बैंकों में हिसाब ठीक नहीं रहता है। मैं आप को बता दूं ।

देश की कुल राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की 40 हजार शाखाओं में से 50 प्रतिशत में दिसम्बर 1982 तक के हिसाब नही मिले है। 2 हजार में 1980 तक के भी हिसाब नहीं मिले हैं। अनेक में 1977 के भी बकाया है। स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया में 86442 करोड़ रुपए की 1 करोड़ 19 लाख ऐन्ट्रीज, पंजाब बैंक में 25,745 करोड़ की 12 लाख ऐन्ट्रीज, व सेंट्रल बैंक में 14,906 लाख रुपए की 8 लाख एन्ट्रीज हिसाब में अधूरी पड़ी है ।

1978 में 7 करोड़ के 1331 घोटाले हुए तो 1979 में 14 करोड़ के 1333, 1983 में 19.53 करोड़ के 2065 व 1983 में 40 करोड़ के घोटाले हुए हैं ।

बैंकों मे हिसाब किताब नियमित न मिलाने का लाभ उठाकर अहमदाबाद, गांधीनगर व दिल्ली के दो क्लर्कों ने 76 करोड़ रूपए जमा कर लिए । अहमदाबाद के स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया के एक बैंक कर्मचारी कीर्ति आचार्य ने साढ़े तीन करोड़ रु० का घोटाला कर डाला । चूंकि अंतशाखा बैंकों के क्लियरेंस का हिसाब वर्षों तक नहीं मिलाया गया था अतः अन्य शाखाओं में अपने खातों से बिना पैसा हुए भी साढ़े तीन साल में 357 चैक काट कर धन लेता रहा । वह खुद क्लियरिंग में था जब कि उसका मित्र बैलैंसिंग में था । चैक दनादन पास होते रहे। 36 वर्षीय कीर्ति आचार्य ने इस पैसे से बंगला बनवाया, 4 बीवियों की हिन्दी में जख्मी इंसान व गलियों का बादशाह और गुजराती में अमर, आशा व जय भवानी फिल्में बनाई । उसके पकड़े जाने पर 'गलियों का बादशाह' जिसमें हेमामालिनी, स्मिता पाटिल, राज-बब्बर वह मिथुन चक्रवर्ती थे, अधूरी पड़ी हैं । कीर्ति आचार्य खुद प्लैबैक सिंगर हो गया था, उसका एक भाई अभिनेता व उसका चचेराभाई प्रोडयूसर । कीर्ति आचार्य जैसे एक दो नही सैकड़ों मामले हैं ।

छोटे मोटे बैंक अधिकारी पकड़े जाते हैं पर बड़ों पर आंच नहीं आती । गतवर्ष सी० बी० आई० ने सिंडीकेट बैंक के चैयरमेन आर०रघुपति के पास पाया कि 31 अगस्त 1978 को उनके पास 98,300 रुपए थे पर 31 अगस्त, 1982 को 14.89 लाख रुपए हो गए । उनके मनीपाल व बैंगलौर कार्यालय पर व घर पर छापे मारे गए। उनमें दो वायरलैस टेलीफोन, ढाई लाख के गहने और धीरू भाई अम्बानी की सूती मिल के शेयर मिले । इस मामले में हुआ यह कि वित्त मंत्रालय ने उल्टे सी० बी० आई०

[श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा]

को डांटो कि उसने बिना अधिकारियों को बताये छापे क्यों डाले ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह कौन-सा अखबार है ।

श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा : दैनिक जागरण है । इससे जिन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है जो राज्य सभा में रखी गई है । उसके आधार पर लिखा गया है, उसको मैं पढ़कर सुना रहा हूं । मान्यवर, इसमें आगे लिखा है —

विदेशों में स्थित इन बैंकों की शाखाओं की लूट और भी विशाल है । राजिन्दर व रंजीत सेटिया ने लंदन स्थित सेंट्रल बैंक, पंजाब बैंक व यूनियन बैंक से 100 करोड़ रुपए मार लिए हैं । स्मरण रहे निर्मल सेटिया इनके ही भाई हैं जो अंतुले के साथ बनाये सेटिया ट्रस्ट में बहुचर्चित रहे हैं । ये सभी भाई इंग्लैंड में धनकुबेर हो गए है । इनकी वास्तविकता तब सामने आई जब एलाइड अरब बैंक लंदन ने इसल ग्रुप आफ इंडस्ट्रीज पर जाली बिलों से पैसा लेने का केस चलाया । स्काटलैंड यार्ड ने जांच की और राज सेटिया के नाम वारंट जारी कर दिया था ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सन्तोष कुमार साहू) : यह हो गया, आप अपना कंक्लूजन दे दीजिए ।

श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा : : थोड़ा सा और सुन लीजिए घोटालों का किस्सा ।

अब पता लगा है कि इन्हीं सेटिया को भारतीय बकों ने 265 करोड़ रूपए का ऋण दे रखा है जब कि उनकी कुल पूंजी 150 करोड़ की है । अर्थात इन बैंकों के 110 करोड़ बट्टे खाते गए । इससे भी अधिक आश्चर्य की बात यह है कि ये बैंक अपनी गलती पर पछताने की बजाय राज सेटिया को और ऋण देने का यत्न कर रहे है जिससे वे अपने संकटो से उबर सकें ।

सैंट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया के चेयरमैन सोलनकर का उन्हें संरक्षण प्राप्त रहा ? पर अभी सोलनकर का कार्यालय फिर तीन वर्ष बढ़ाया गया है, अवश्य बैंक के लंदन के चीफ मैनेजर एन० एम० सस्पैंड वालेचा कर दिए गए हैं । पर उन्हें परेशानी नही है । सेटिया बंधुओं ने उन्हें संरक्षण दे दिया है । बैंक के लंदन के तत्कालीन मैनेजर पालकर जिन्होंने रिटायर होने से पहले 8 करोड़ के ऋण सेटिया को मंजूर किए हैं अब सेटिया के एक मकान में लंदन में ही रह रहे है ।

इतना ही नहीं सेटिया की ही तरह तस्करी में प्रसिद्ध रहे गालाधरी बंधु जो संयुक्त अरब अमीरात में फले-फूले हैं, के स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया लंदन को इसी तरह 100 करोड़ का चूना लगाने की खबरें हैं । इस बैंक के चेयरमैन पी० सी० डी० नंबियार ने रिटायर होकर गालाधारी से 1 लाख मासिक व भारी सुविधाओं की नौकरी कर ली है । विदेशों में छोटी बड़ी लूट के मामले अनेकानेक हैं ।

मैं आपसे कहना चाहूंगा कि इसमें लूट अगर मची हुई है बैंक में, एक-आध डकैती हो जाती है तो ठीक है वह तब अपराध है और जो बड़े डाकू है, इसमें कोई हर्ज नहीं है कि उनको पकड़ना चाहिए, सजा देनी चाहिए । यह कहना ही चाहिये और अगर नही होता है तो सरकार अपने कर्त्तव्य को नही निभाती । यह जो बड़े-बड़े मगरमच्छ डकैत है उनके बारे मे क्या हो रहा है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हू । यह राज्यसभा की एश्योरेंजियन कमेटी

की रिपोर्ट है। उसके हवाले से यह सब कहा गया है। और राज्य सभा में ही इस पर बहस हो रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ये सारे जितने घोटाले हैं उसके बारे में आप लोगों ने क्या किया? सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है जो 3 हजार करोड़ रूपया वसूल नहीं होने वाला है, उसके मामले में? कई सौ करोड़ रूपया गबन कर लिया गया है अधिकारियों द्वारा और जो नाजायज लाभ उठा रहे हैं उनके पैसे को जब्त करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है? (**समय की घंटी**) आपका हुक्म तो मुझे मानना ही है। लेकिन मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि इनको पैसा लेने की जरूरत नहीं है। केवल फिजूलखर्ची, गबन और भ्रष्टाचार को आप रोक दें तो न टैक्स लगाने की जरूरत पड़ेगी और न पैसा लेने की जरूरत पड़ेगी और आपका काम चल जायेगा। इसलिये मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूं।

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : : मान्यवर, यह सदन इस अप्रोप्रिएशन बिल पर उस वक्त बहस कर रहा है जब कि एक पर एक हमारे केन्द्रीय मंत्री राज्यों में भेजे जा रहे हैं और वर्तमान सरकार केयरटेकर गवर्नमेंट के रूप में देश के सामने आई हुई है। इस वक्त में कुछ सुझाव देगा। तो उसका क्या हश्र होगा इसको तो मैं नहीं समझता हूं लेकिन फिर भी मैं कुछ चर्चा करना चाहता हूं। पहली बात तो यह है कि यह जो सप्लीमेंटरी है यह सप्लीमेंटरी बिल बनाने का आधार बजट लाने के बाद, हमारे संविधान में दिया हुआ है। यह अनुच्छेद 115 में है। उसके मुताबिक जो नई व्यवस्था हो, नई चीजें हों तो उसके लिये सप्लीमेंटरी बिल लाया जाए, यह नहीं कि अनकाट-मलेटिड इशूस के लिये जायें। लेकिन हम लोग देखते है कि अगर मंत्री जी सेल्फ एम्प्लायमेंट के लिये पैसा मांगते हैं तो उचित है, वह होना चाहिए, बायोगैस के लिये मांगते हैं तो भी उचित है क्योंकि यह एक नई स्कीम होगी। लेकिन जब वह कहते है कि एन टी सी को लोन दिया जायेगा तो यह पहले भी सोचा जा सकता था, कोई अभी सोचने की जरूरत नहीं थी। चार महीने पहले तो हमने बजट पास किया। अगर डी टी सी के बेज एंड मीन्स के लिये मांगते हैं तो इसके बारे में पहले भी सोचा जा सकता था। यह जो बजट बनाने में और सरकार के काम करने में इनएफिशियंसी आ गई है, उसी का यह द्योतक है। इसी तरह से जो मार्डनाइजेशन आफ नासिक प्रैस के लिये पैसा मांगते है, तो यह कोई ऐसा सवाल नहीं जिसके लिये अभी पैसा लाकर, सप्लीमेंटरी लाकर किया जा सके। यह तो पहले भी हो सकता था। वैसे मैं जानता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय कहेंगे कि नासिक प्रैस उनके लिये सबसे ज्यादा जरूरी है क्योंकि देश में सबसे ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन वहां पर ही होता है और उसी प्रोडक्शन पर यह देश चलता है यह कहेंगे कि मंत्री महोदय को अधिकार है, नासिक प्रैस पर उनको गौरव है, यह बात हो सकती है। लेकिन यह सिद्धांत जो है सप्लीमेंटरी बजट बनाने का, यह उसके अनुकूल नहीं है। मैं इसलिये भी चर्चा करना चाहता हूं कि क्योंकि इससे राज्यों की स्थिति और भी बदतर होती जा रही है और बजट का अब कोई अर्थ नहीं रहा है। बजट के बारे में सर्वांगीण रूप से विचार करने का हम लोगों को कोई अधिकार नहीं है। अगर हम यह कहें कि मंत्री महोदय ने सेल्फ एम्प्लायमेंट से स्कीम में, मान लीजिये 100 करोड़ रु० रखा है, सारा सदन चाहे कभी उसको 200 करोड़ कर दें तो हम नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसलिए जरूरी है कि पूरी समस्या पर विचार करें।

[श्री चतुरानन मिश्र]

मैं उन लोगों में से नहीं हूं जो यह कहें कि आपकी सरकार के वक्त या जब देश आजाद हुआ, उस समय से कुछ नहीं हुआ। मैं समझता हूं उद्योगों में तरक्की हुई है। बुनियादी उद्योगों का निर्माण हुआ है और वैज्ञानिक क्षेत्र में, तकनीकी क्षेत्र में हिन्दुस्तान काफी बढ़ है और इससे हम तमाम लोग गौरवान्वित हैं और हम समझते है कि एक ऐसी बुनियाद खड़ी हुई है जिस पर हम इस देश का निर्माण तेजी से कर सकते हैं। हम इस बात से प्रसन्न है कि जो नान एलाइन्ड कान्फरेंस है उसमें हमारे देश की प्रधानमंत्री अध्यक्षा रही है और वह सही ढंग से साम्राज्यवादी विरोधी रुख को अपना रही हैं। इससे भी हम प्रसन्न हैं। लेकिन यही बात खतम नहीं होती। इसकी चर्चा तो बार-बार हमारे शासक दल के लोग करते हैं। हमारे देश में कुछ ऐसी भी स्थिति है जो अत्यन्त ही भयानक है। इसलिये मैं उस ओर आपका और सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। अभी कुछ दिन हुये राष्ट्र संघ की तरफ से एक रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित की गई थी है। उसमें लिखा है कि दुनिया में सबसे ज्यादा दरिद्र कौन है? उसकी एक सूची दी गई है। उसमें भारत का स्थान है। इस प्रकार से हम लोग दुनिया में दरिद्रता में फर्स्ट कर गये हैं, यह बात माननीय मंत्री महोदय भी जानते होंगे। उसी रिपोर्ट में आगे लिखा हुआ है कि दुनिया में सबसे ज्यादा निरक्षर कहां है? इसमें भी हम फर्स्ट कर गये हैं। निरक्षरों में भी हमारा प्रथम स्थान है। उसमें आगे लिखा है कि बेरोजगारी दुनिया में सबसे ज्यादा कहां है? इसमें भी भारत का प्रथम दर्जे में स्थान है। इसमें भी हम फर्स्ट कर गये है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस पर भी शासक दल को ध्यान देना चाहिये। वे इसकी चर्चा नहीं करना चाहते हैं। मैंने इन बातों की तरफ आपका ध्यान इसलिये आकर्षित किया कि मैं जानता हूं कि अगर मैं कहूंगा कि हमारे देश में मंहगाई बहुत ज्यादा है तो आप अनेकों देशों का उदाहरण दे देंगे। अगर मैं यह कहूंगा कि हमारे ऊपर विदेशी कर्ज बहुत ज्यादा है तो आप मेक्जीको और ब्राजील का उदाहरण दे देंगे। इसलिये मैंने सोचा कि अपने पड़ोसी देशों का उदाहरण आपके सामने पेश करूं। वर्ल्ड डेवलपमेंट की सन 1983 की रिपोर्ट है जिसमें बताया गया है कि डेली पर कैपिटा कैलोरी इनटेक दुनिया के देशों में किस प्रकार का है। उसके कुछ आंकड़े मैं आपके सामने प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूं। ये आंकड़े पाकिस्तान, नेपाल, श्रीलंका और बंगलादेश के हैं और उनमें भारत भी शामिल है। पाकिस्तान में 2184 कैलोरी है, नेपाल में 1977 कैलोरी है, बंगला देश में 1960 कैलोरी है और भारत में यह 1880 कैलोरी है। क्या यह हमारे लिये लज्जाजनक बात नहीं है? हमारे देश की कैलोरी का इनटेक इनलोगों से पीछे पड़ गया है। इसके क्या कारण हैं, इसका जवाब भी आपको देना होगा। आप इन देशों से भी पीछे क्यों हो गये हैं, इस पर आपको सोचना पड़ेगा आप कहेंगे कि हमारे देश में आबादी की बाढ़ आ गई है। लेकिन आबादी की वृद्धि का प्रतिशत बंगलादेश इस देश में भी वही है जो हमारे देश में है। इसके साथ ही यह भी लिखा है कि श्रीलंका में एडल्ट लिट्रेसी 85 परसेंट है। लेकिन भारत में यह 36 परसेंट है। क्या यह हमारे देश के लिये कलंक की बात नहीं है? विरोधी पक्ष के लोग ये बातें उठा सकते हैं, लेकिन क्या आप लोग इन बातों को नहीं उठा सकते हैं? इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आपको एक भी पैसा पाने का अधिकार नहीं है। आपके राज्य चलाने के तरीकों से यह देश अपमानित हो रहा है। मैंने कुछ चीजों की चर्चा भी की है। ये ऐसे विषय हैं जिनके लिये हमारा देश दुनिया में अपमानित हो रहा है। मैं इन बातों को उठाना इसलिये जरूरी समझता हूं कि कुछ चीजें ऐसी है जिनके चलते यह देश बर्बाद हो रहा है। उसका सीधा संबंध आपकी पालिसी से है।

आप पूंजीपति वर्ग को मदद पहुंचा रहे हैं, लेकिन गरीब लोगों को उपेक्षा की जा रही है। अभी हमारे माननीय मित्र श्री कुशवाहा जी ने बैंकों में हो रही चोरियों और गबन के बारे में चर्चा की है। मैं उन बातों को दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूं। लेकिन यह कहना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सच नहीं है कि देश के 11 एकाधिकारी पूंजीपति परिवारों को आपने 30 हजार करोड़ रुपयों की वित्तीय सहायता दी है? क्या आप यह इंसाफ कर रहे हैं? ग्यारह आदमी देश की पूंजी के 30 हजार करोड़ रुपये लें ले और देश की भूखी-नंगी जनता, गरीब जनता देखती रहे जिनके पास पहनने को वस्त्र नहीं है, खाने को अन्न नहीं है? अगर आपकी यही नीति रही तो मैं यह निश्चित रूप से कहता हूं कि आप देश को बहुत ही दुर्गति की दिशा में ले जा रहे है। इसके लिये सोलह आने आप जिम्मेवार हैं, आपकी सरकार पर इसकी जिम्मेवारी है। जो राज्य चला रहे है उनके ऊपर इसकी जिम्मेवारी है। इस देश में जो सरकारी सम्पत्ति की सीधी चोरियां हो रही हैं, स्मगलिंग हो रहा है, टैक्स इवेजन हो रहा है और जिस प्रकार माफिया बिजनेस चल रहा है उसके चलते देश में जो विकृतियां चल रही है उससे इस देश में एक भिंडरावाला नहीं, अनेक भिंडरावाला पैदा होने वाले है। इस नीति के कारण देश को भयंकर स्थिति से गुजरना पड़ेगा। आपकी इन गरीबों की उपेक्षा और पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों की उपेक्षा का यह परिणाम हो रहा है कि आप सारे देश में फौजी हुकूमत चला रहे हैं। मैं आप से चर्चा करना चाहूंगा कि अभी लोक सभा में बताया कि नागालैंड में 1956 से आप फौज रखें हुए हैं, वहां फौज के बल पर राज कर रहे हैं, मिज़ोरम में 1966 से फौज रखें हुए हैं और राज कर रहें हैं, मनीपुर में 1980 से फौज रखें हुए हैं और फौज के बल से राज कर रहे हैं, त्रिपुरा में 1982 से फौज के बल पर हम रह रहे हैं, अब पंजाब में भी वही कर रहे हैं और काश्मीर में भी वही हाल है। पता नहीं अब किस राज्य की बारी आयेगी क्या हम लोग फौज के बल पर डेमोक्रेसी चलायेंगे, यह क्या फौजी डेमोक्रेसी है यह मैं आपसे पूंछना चाहूंगा? मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि इसके लिये आप जिम्मेदार हैं। राजकीय क्षेत्र को ले लीजिये। मैंने आपको दाद दी कि राजकीय क्षेत्र का निर्माण हुआ है। यह एक अच्छी बात हुई है। लेकिन राजकीय क्षेत्र से 2 हजार करोड़ से भी ज्यादा नुकसान हर वर्ष हो रहा है। इसका एक प्रधान कारण यह है कि आप मजदूरों की यूनियनों की घनघोर उपेक्षा कर रहे हैं। आप इस सिद्धांत को मानते नही हैं कि मजदूरों के वोट से यूनियनों को मान्यता दी जाये। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब आप भाषण दे रहे थे, आपने भी इसकी चर्चा की। मैं कुछ दिन पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री से इस विषय पर मिला था और मैंने कहा कि (**समय की घंटी**)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री संतोष कुमार साहू) आप समाप्त कीजिये।

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : अगर मुझे पांच मिनट का समय दिया जाय...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री संतोष कुमार साहू) : दो-तीन मिनट में आप खत्म कीजिये।

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : मैं यह चर्चा कर रहा था उसमें घाटा आपके चलते होता है। राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से वैड लोन में 4 हजार करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा का है। सिक मिलों पर आपने 3 हजार करोड़ रुपये लुटा दिये हैं। जो भी हमारा पुराना बिजनेस था, टैक्सटाइल, शुगर, जूट, सभी बरबाद हो रहे हैं। आप इनके लिये कुछ नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। आपकी प्लानिंग ऐसी है कि कभी तेल घट गया, कभी चीनी घट गई, कभी खाद्य तेल घट गया, इससे हजार करोड़ रुपये से कम का घाटा नहीं होता और विदेशों से मंगाना पड़ता है। मैं आप से कहना चाहूंगा कि यह तो ठीक है कि डालर की कीमत का बढ़ाव या घटा आप नहीं रोक सकते। डालर अपने दाम बढ़ाता

[श्री चतुरानन मिश्र]

है यह आपका काम नहीं है यह मैं जानता हूं कि आप के विरोध से डालर के दामों पर कोई असर नहीं पड़ेगा वह अपने दाम बढ़ाता रहेगा। लेकिन एक काम तो आप कर सकते हैं। अगर उनके यह प्रौटेक्सनिज्म है, तो आप यह कर सकते हैं कि जो देश हमसे खरीदता है, हमारा माल खरीदेगा उस से हम भी खरीदेंगे। अगर इस नीति का निर्माण कीजिये तो आप अपने वैदेशिक व्यापार को ऊपर लाकर डालर को धक्का दे सकते हैं और अपनी वैदेशिक मुद्रा की स्थिति को सुधार सकते हैं, बढ़ा सकते हैं।

एक दूसरी बात मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि 1980 में आप सत्ता में आये और आज 1984 चल रहा है। रुपये का मूल्य जो कि 1980 में 25.5 पैसे था, क्रयशक्ति थी अब घटकर 18 पैसे से कम पर चला गया है। इसका परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि 1980 से लेकर 1984 के बीच में यह 23 इन्सटालमेंट सिर्फ मंहगाई भत्ते के कर्मचारियों के बकाया हो गये हैं। मैं आप से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि क्या आप कोई भी अवधि बतायेंगे जिस अवधि के अन्दर इतनी ज्यादा महंगाई बढ़ी हो? (**समय की घंटी**)

मात्र दो मिनट

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री संतोष कुमार साहू): एक मिनट में खत्म कीजिये।

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र: इसलिये मैं आप से कहूंगा कि आपकी इस नीति के चलते यह परिणाम हो रहा है कि राज्यों का बजट अस्तव्यस्त हो रहा है और ओवरड्राफ्ट हो रहा है तथा एक भयानक स्थिति उत्पन्न हो रही है। आप तो एडमिनिस्टर्ड प्राइसेज के जरिये, लोहा, सीमेंट, कोयला के दाम बढ़ाकर अपने बजट का घाटा पूरा कर लेते हैं। लेकिन राज्य सरकारें क्या करें? राज्य सरकारों की आलोचना की जाती है लेकिन उनका सारा धन छीन लेते हैं, पिक पाकेट कर लेते हैं। 1984 के वित्त कमीशन के सुझाव को न मान कर इस वर्ष करीब राज्यों का 2 हजार करोड़ रुपया पिक पाकेट कर लिये हैं। इससे राज्यों की भयंकर स्थिति हो गई है। इसलिये मैं आपसे एक बात कहकर समाप्त करना चाहूंगा कि आपकी इसी नीति के चलते हमारा बिहार भी बरबाद हो रहा है। बिहार में नेपाल से नदियां आती हैं। नेपाल दूसरा देश है। वहां से आपने 27 वर्षों के अन्दर कोई भी इंतजाम नहीं किया। अभी जो बाढ़ आई है, उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इससे हमारे 18 जिलों के सात लाख हैक्टेयर से ज्यादा की फसल बरबाद हुई है और करीब 15 आदमियों की मृत्यु हुई है। इस तरह से हजारों करोड़ रुपये की हर साल बिहार को बरबादी उठानी पड़ती है। इसकी पूर्ण जिम्मेदारी केन्द्र सरकार पर है जो नेपाल से मिलकर इसका कोई समाधान नहीं निकाल रही है। मैं चाहता हूं कि अगर, यह सरकार केयर टेकर गवर्नमेंट है, लेकिन फिर भी अगर कोई इलाज कर सके तो वह इस सवाल पर गहराई से विचार करे। धन्यवाद।

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, while I stand to speak today, I would like to do so on three general issues and two or three particular issues. Sir, the progress of any country could be measured in terms of the achievements in banishing poverty, in removing unemployment and in raising the literacy levels. If we look at these three important issues, we find that during the last three years itself there has been a slide-down below. Instead of improving the situation, there has been a continuous decline in all these three respects, and there too in the first case there is a very anomalous situation. For 2,400 calories in rural area, we estimated that Rs. 65 per capita income per month is needed; and for urban area for 2,100 calories we require Rs. 75. This is what we have defined as the poverty line. And if we convert this into per capita income per ann-

um, it comes to Rs. 780 in the case of rural areas, Rs. 900 in the case of urban areas.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the per capita income of the country as a whole in 1981-82 was Rs. 1,758. In 1982-83 there has been a slight increase, but those who have been below the poverty line have remained stationary if not increased. What does it mean? It means, if we take 50 per cent of population and multiply by Rs. 780 as the per capita income to be at the poverty line, the rest of the income minus this has been with the other 50 per cent of the population. If we take those families which are just above the poverty line but which are below or near the subsistence level, we find the entire income is in the hands of a few people. Therefore, instead of banishing poverty in this country, what we have been doing over the last three or four years, leaving aside what has been done previously and before that, is only to increase the gap between the haves and the have nots, the rich and the poor, strengthening the hands of the rich to become richer. This is the progress we have made so far as poverty is concerned. That means we are still at the same level of poverty. And whatever little has been added by way of additional income to the per capita income calculations of the country has gone to the pockets of the rich people, especially those who are having control over the means of production in an askewed manner. Therefore, I do not think the Union Government has got any legitimate right or pride to say that they have been doing all that has been possible. What they have been doing is to enrich the rich people, and perhaps enrich their own opportunities. But that is a different matter.

Then we come to the unemployment situation. But before that, I would like to tell you the position with regard to the price index. We can take the general price index and food price index. I am deliberately taking these two. In 1980, the general price index was 197.4; in 1981, 224.7; in 1982, 231.1; and in 1983, up to May, it was 257.7. But, as per the answer given to a question by the Finance Ministry, it was 319.6 in 1983 and in 1984 on 7th July it stood as 338.0. Compared to this, the food price index in 1980 is 198.1;

4 P.M. in 1981, 277.0; in 1982, 237.4; in 1983, 237.4; and 259.7 as in May, 1984. If we look at these two prices indices, the general price index and the food price index, the food prices have been slightly more than the general prices. What does it mean? It means a greater share of the commodities which have to be consumed by the people are in the higher price index. Therefore, even from this count, we can clearly conclude that the country has not moved towards giving better food and consumer facilities. Instead of that, perhaps, we are moving towards luxury items where the prices might have been controlled because it is profitable, perhaps, for the Union Government to control the prices. So, in this way, Sir, either we look at the poverty line and the per capita income or we look at the price indices either of the general price or of the food price, it clearly demonstrates that this Government during the last four years of its resurrection when it came with a slogan that it would be a functioning Government, that it would be a working Government, this is the way in which it has been working. It has been working towards benefit, benevolence of those who matter, who matter in votes.

Coming to the unemployment position, Sir, the unemployment position has been equally alarming. In 1980 it was 15,317,000. In 1981 it was 16,854,000. In 1982, 18,646,000; in 1983, 21,068,000. Sir, these are the unemployment figures. It is in crores only. This is the problem about it. Therefore, Sir, the unemployment has been going up, and the unemployment especially in the field of educated unemployment is going up. It is not good for the health of any country.

Sir, the question is, there has been accelerated unemployment among the educated youth because we have inherited a very outmoded educational system. If this statement is made by the Union Government, I am prepared to accept it. But my only question is: Having accepted that

[Prof. C. Lakshmanna]

we have inherited an outmoded, useless educational system, what efforts have made? Even in the year 1984 we have been still talking of vocationalisation of education. No effort has been made. It has been discussed by the Education Ministers, by the Education Secretaries, at every level, but no concrete shape is coming about. Therefore, Sir, if the unemployment is going up both among the educated and the uneducated and if we also take the disguised unemployment in the rural areas, I think the position is alarming to say the least, the positon is very dangerous to say the least.

If such an economy and if such a position does not lead to what we want to condemn as terrorists, condemn as revolutionaries, condemn as X or Y or Z, in different names, what else will it lead to? What is that we are doing? Therefore, Sir, if those tendencies are apparent in the country, the blame should squarely rest with those who have been in power for such long period except for an interlude.

Sir, from this point of view, I expected each budget, each Appropriation Bill to make a small effort in the direction of reducing the poverty, eliminating the unemployment. Sir, what has been done? From the allocations in the Appropriation Bill itself it does not appear that we are doing anything in that direction.

Then, Sir, about the illiteracy. I will talk about the illiteracy levels rather than talking about the literacy levels. The literacy level is 36.23 per cent, hence the illiteracy level may be 63.77 per cent. So, in a country which has to be put on the path of development and in which the people have to participate in the developmental activities of the country, you cannot expect people who are illiterate to the extent of 63.77 per cent to do effectively. But neither the adult education programmes nor the non-formal education programmes have been making any dent in this country. We did not even have any effort made in the appropriation Bills or in the general budgets to increase the amounts towards education whereas we have increased the amounts only in the direction of something else, which is a useless expenditure.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SAHU: Please conclude now.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: I will be very brief. Then, as I said in the beginning itself, I touched upon three important issues which are of general nature. But I will now come to my own State, Andhra Pradesh. How it has been grossly neglected? Sir, due to the mistake, I would like to add the word mistake in quotes either of the Union Government or of the Eighth Finance Commission, a commission report which was supposed to be submitted in November, 1983 was postponed and postponed and postponed. It was submitted two months after the Union Budget was presented to both Houses of Parliament. Now, as a result what has happened? One of the important recommendations, it is not my statement, but it is the statement given by one of the learned, important and respected elders from the Congress (I) party in the Lok Sabha, who himself headed the Sixth Finance Commission, that it is very harsh on the part of the Union Government to postpone the application of the recommendations of the Eighth Finance Commission for the current year, viz., 1984-85. On the other hand, it says that it will be applicable from the next financial year, i.e. 1985-86. As a result what is happening? About Rs. 2,000 crores have been denied from the Centre to the States. Out of which in the existing budget about Rs. 500 crores have been allocated. What happened to the remaining Rs. 1500 crores? Merely because you want to take recourse, you want to take a sort of escape and then appropriate for yourself. What has been the legitimate share of the States to the extent of Rs. 1500 crores? Therefore, Sir, I request the Union Minister of Finance even now to make efforts to see that what is legitimately due to the States is given and the Eighth Finance Commision recommendations are implemented from this current year itself. Sir, if it is not done what is the loss for the Government of Andhra Pradesh? As per

the interim report and the final Eighth Finance Commission report, there will be a difference of Rs. 120.61 crores which will not come to Andhra Pradesh which should have come otherwise. Sir, especially in the case of income-tax we will be having less by 2.02. In the case of additional union excise duties Rs. 31.82 crores. In the case of additional excise duties 0.32. In the case of grant in lieu of tax on railway passenger fares Rs. 5.68 crores. The upgradation grants Rs. 16.30 crores and debt relief Rs. 40 crores and margin money Rs. 24.04 crores. Out of which, Rs. 12.25 crores should be shown as part of central budget. That means Andhra Pradesh which has launched very important welfare programmes for the well-being of the common man whose income is less than Rs. 6,000 a year, because of these welfare scheme, we could have made much more useful. But unfortunately the Union Government has started fit to appropriate and take away from the legitimate share of Andhra Pradesh or sum of Rs. 120.61 crores. Sir, as a result of which what happens in the upgradation of standards of administration, we would have got this year Rs. 16.30 crores. Out of these upgradation sums Sir, what is important is that a major share would have come to education as many as Rs. 7 crores. Sir, as I was mentioning earlier, namely Andhra Pradesh has been one of the few States in the country which has really gone into the vocational education. If only we had Rs. 7 crores what we intended to give as vocational education would have been made more meaningful and significant for the people of Andhra Pradesh.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SAHU): Please conclude.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: I am about to conclude. But as a result of the way in which the Union Government has tried to assert, tried to appropriate and tried to take away the legitimate money of Andhra Pradesh, the state has been put to difficulties. On the one hand, the Union Government will continuously make efforts to see that all the obstacles are created. On the other hand, the Congress (I) friends from the State will say that the Telugu Desam Government is not doing anything. This is the type of logic, this is the type of reasoning that we have, and this is the state of affairs in which we are living. Therefore, I appeal to the Union Finance Minister to kindly reconsider the matter and make the recommendations of the Eighth Finance Commission applicable from the current year and, if necessary, to bring forth another Appropriation Bill to meet such additional expenditure which perhaps has to be met from the Contingency Fund, etc., so that the States will be able to make progress, will be able to become real partners in the development activities, in the development process. Thereby the Union Government would be helping the State Governments and in the process would be helping the development process as a whole. Thank you.

SHRI AMARPROSAD CHAKRABORTY (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, whichever way we discuss it or make our comments, the way the administration is being run, the way this Government is running the administration for the last 37 years, in every sphere, education, industry, energy and so on, whichever way we go Sir, we find that we are going in complete darkness. We have heard many lofty words regarding socialism. We have been told of different kinds of socialism at different times, from Nehru to Indira. But what is the position today? You look at the different development programmes. You look at the industry and its development. Everywhere either it is running in loss or you are taking over the companies and also incurring heavy losses without making any progress or raising the condition of living of the general people, Or it has been developed in such a way that only a few persons have amassed wealth beyond imagination. On the other hand the majority of the people are becoming poorer and poorer. Of course, Mrs Gandhi in her speech recently said that they have raised about 12 per cent of the population above the poverty-line. But actually people are growing poorer day by day and money is losing its value and there is no progress at all, though under the jugglery of the bureaucratic machinery and under the jug-

[Shri Amar Prosad Chakraborty]

glery of your statistics, you are trying to show that there has been progress. So we bluff the people, we misguide the people, without giving them the real picture. Sir, regarding development, today also there is a Bill for the taking over of the Hooghly Docking and Engineering Company. This is only one example. This company has been there since the time of the Britishers and it is such an established company. The workers there and the management had been running it in such a way that it rose to a very established position. But as soon as the Government's intervention came and as soon as it has been taken over, now it is running in loss. Not only that. They are bringing forward a Bill for its acquisition. Wherever they have made acquisition you know the fate; the fate is the same. As a consequence the loss is running into crores and crores of rupees. In the Question Hour this morning you have seen the fate of the steel industry. You are trying to make up the losses by increasing rates. No. The situation will never improve like that. It only worsens. It, therefore, naturally affects the general public. This is the situation practically for the last 37 years. And what more? Wherever people have elected governments other than what is under the canopy of Mrs. Indira Gandhi, they are being treated in a different way and they are being deprived of their legitimate demands and their legitimate help. They are being denied their legitimate quota of money for the development of industry. This Government is doing the greatest harm to the people. Take West Bengal or Orissa or Bihar or all the eastern States. What is the position there? Crores and crores of rupees are being spent by this Government through its different financial institutions elsewhere. But a particular area is being denied its rightful due in the eastern region- especially West Bengal, Tripura, Assam, Orissa, Bihar, Arunachal, Mizoram. In all these provinces there is no development of industry, no distribution of money, no distribution of Government assistance. What happened recently? I can give you one instance of the petro-chemical complex. I met myself Mr. Venkataraman who is proposed to be our new Chairman, when he was Finance Minister. Since long, long ago, we are expecting that petro-chemical complex at Haldia will be given assistance by the Central Government. When a demand was made for Rs. 400 crores, you have said, no, we are not going to give you. But, on the contrary, in the western region—you will excuse me; I do not mean to speak in parochial terms—in Gujarat you are starting a petro-chemical industry at an expense of Rs. 1200 crores. This is the sort of discrimination, this is the sort of maladjustment, you are meeting out to the eastern region motivatedly because the people in the eastern region have elected different governments, they have elected in West Bengal a progressive government. This Government is helping those zones which help them with power, where there is the Congress-I Government. They are not helping those regions which really need help for development and growth. You can see West Bengal. We have a left-front government there. You are not giving us any help. The people there are with us but then you are indirectly harming us by not giving any Central assistance for the growth of industry. Not only in the case of the petro-chemical complex. Take the case of electronics. It is you who allowed it; the complex has been constructed and even the machinery has brought in. At the last moment you are saying, no, it is in a frontier State, therefore, electronics industry cannot be established there. And yet you are doing just the same thing in Rajasthan. If electronics cannot be developed in West Bengal, how can it be done in Rajasthan? Rajasthan is also a frontier State. How can you do it there?

In these days even New Delhi is on the frontier. Every State is a frontier State. So, you are bluffing the people and cheating the people.

You are not going to implement the Eighth Finance Commission's recommendations this year. On the one hand you are criticising that our finances are not in good shape. On the other you are not giving us our dues. Speaking about our finances, we have helped our teaching community; we gave increments to our employees. But you are indirectly robbing us of our legitimate dues by not implementing the Finance Commission's recommendations. Thereby we are going to lose by more than Rs. 300 crores. You are robbing the States to the tune of Rs. 2,000 crores. Now you want us to give you money from the Consolidated Fund. But what are you doing? You deprive some States of their dues. You are trying to topple them as you have done in the case of Jammu and Kashmir. Now you are trying your best to topple the Government in Karnataka...

AN HON'BLE MEMBER : And West Bengal.

SHRI AMARPROSAD CHAKRABORTY : Not in West Bengal because there is no question of purchase or sale of MLAs in West Bengal.

What shall I say? everywhere you find only poverty and frustration. A few families are controlling the entire country's assets. This is your socialism. This is Indira Socialism. Birlas started their business with Rs. 17 crores. Now they have assets worth over Rs. 2,000 crores. The same is the case with Tatas, Lala Charatram or Thapar or Goenka. These are the people who are ruling the country through you. Government is not ruling. These people are ruling through Indira. People are agitated over this. There is no industrial growth in the entire eastern sector? In Orissa is there any industrial growth? In Bihar is there any industrial development? You have the army with you. And you suppress people with your Army. This is what you are doing everywhere. For whose interest? Not for the people's interest. Not for the interest of the general public. For a few people and for your leader Mrs. Indira Gandhi, you are doing it. This is the position. Crores of rupees you are giving from the Consolidated Fund. No amount should be given for this mal-administration and for your anti-democratic steps and for your authoritarian rule. No amount should be given for this Government.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO (Jammu and Kashmir): Thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak on this Appropriation Bill.

Sir, it is only about two months back or three months back that the Budget was passed and the fourth Appropriation Bill has been presented to us now. Now, to my mind, this Appropriation Bill represents the total expenditure that we were having in 1950. Either this is lack of planning or lack of budgeting. I would like to know why, within a period of three months, this fourth Appropriation Bill has come.

Now, Sir, I would confine myself to certain observations with regard to the appropriations now being sought. Against item No. 11, the amount shown is sixty lakhs as Revenue and the Capital is shown as Rs. 12.75 crores, and it is under the head, "Foreign Trade and Export Production ". I suppose it should be "Export promotion" and not "Export production" and I would like to be enlightened on this point and I would like to know whether it is export production or export promotion.

Sir, with regard to textiles, handlooms and handicrafts, I would like to state that under the present provisions, in the entire country, janata cloth is being sold and this janata cloth is exclusively of cotton. But a very large population of our country is living in those areas which are hilly areas and where woollen clothes are to be used even for twelve months in a year. In certain parts of Jammu and Kashmir, woollen clothes are to be used in certain areas and are used throughout the year. I would like to demand that wherever there is the janata cloth scheme in the cotton sector, there should also be a janata cloth scheme in the woollen sector also so that the poorer people could be benefited through this scheme because it has to be subsidized and this subsidy provision should be there with regard to the woolen sector also.

[Shri Ghulam Rasool Matto]

Then, Sir, there is a provision of Rs. 13 crores for the development of power in this Bill. But, unfortunately, the pace of development of power in Jammu and Kashmir, which has a potential of producing about 13,000 MW of power, seems to be very slow. For the Dal Husti project, the provision is very small and even if this pace is continued, it will take another fifty years for the project to come up. Now, there is another project which has to come up and it is the Uri Project about which I have been repeatedly mentioning in this House and no provision seems to have been made for this Uri project in this Appropriation Bill.

Then, Sir, for the development of non-conventional sources of energy, a provision of Rs. 14.75 crores has been made. To my mind, it appears, unless the Minister clarifies it, that the thrust is on solar energy. There are a large number of places in our country where sunlight is not there even for the entire year or at least for six to eight months in a year. Something has to be done for producing energy on a non-conventional basis where solar energy is not possible and a provision should be made for that too.

Then, Sir, we are required to pass an appropriation of Rs. 54.75 crores for currency and coinage. Everybody knows here what the situation is which prevailing in the country now because of the shortage of coins. This matter has been brought up in the House several times for the past two years and no change in the situation is perceptible. Today also I faced this problem. I had to come by an auto-rickshaw and I had to forego fifty paise because the driver did not have change nor did I have. No doubt, we must be doing something. But there must be some perceptible change in the situation so far as coin shortage is concerned.

And the second point is, at least in Kashmir I have not seen any new currency note for the last two years. In reply to a question which I put to the hon. Finance Minister— I am confining myself only to the factual things today; I am not talking politics...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SAHU): Your time is up.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: In reply to the question—I have got it and I was taken by surprise—the Finance Ministry stated that the Reserve Bank had indented some quantity three to four years back for being produced in the Nasik Printing Press and almost 90 per cent of the indenting by the Reserve Bank—I am not talking of the requirement but I am talking of the indenting by the Reserve Bank—was being met by the Nasik press, and the figures for the last two years have gone down to 35 to 40 per cent of the indenting by the Reserve Bank. At least the Reserve Bank knows the requirement of the country. *(Time bell rings)*

I would like to take one or two minutes more, since you are asking me to sit down. There has been an appropriation for Rs. 23 crores and Rs. 30 crores, that is, Rs. 53 crores, for the industry. I have been talking and talking and talking for the last two years, but nobody is going to listen to me. Mr. Minister, Rs. 36,000 crores are invested in the public sector and out of that only Rs. 3, 4 or 5 crores are invested in Jammu and Kashmir. I have been saying that you should set up some industry in the public sector in Jammu and Kashmir. In Jammu you can set up even large-scale or medium-scale industry, and in Kashmir also. But nobody listens to us and no appropriation seems to have been made in the Second Appropriation Bill also about the provision for this. At least electronic industries can be set up, or drug industries can be set up in Kashmir. So for God's sake, try to understand us. This is our money. This is the money of the entire country. Out of Rs. 36,000 crores, Jammu and Kashmir is getting Rs. 6 crores. *(Interruptions)* I am talking of investment in the public sector. I say, Sir, that this is not good for the country.

Sir, I have many other points to make. I won't say anything about the toppling game in Jammu and Kashmir. That is *fait accompli*, and that we have discussed the other day. But with regard to the

preservation of democracy I would only bring it to the notice of the Minister that after having succeeded in toppling the Farooq Abdullah Ministry even a semblance of democracy was not left in electing the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker. Even if their own man was to be elected as the Speaker, their own man was to be elected as the Deputy Speaker, then the norms prescribed under article 8 and 9 of the Rules of Procedure, under articles 215, 216, 217 and 218 of the Rules of Procedure should have been adopted. This is a matter in which the Central Government has to intervene. Yet such undemocratic methods have been... (*Interruptions*)

These are my observations.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SAHU) : The Minister will please reply.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Sir, let me start by thanking all the Members who have participated in the discussion on the Appropriation Bill and Supplementary Demands for Grants.

Various issues which may not directly have a bearing on the Ministry of Finance been talked about. Let me assure them that each one of them, the salient points which have been made, whether it is about the sick industries or about power generation or about adult literacy or about anti-poverty programmes and various other things—it will be my endeavour to pass them to the appropriate administrative Ministry so that there could be a follow-up from their side.

Supplementary Demands for Grants is not an unusual phenomenon. Over a period of time, almost every year, there have been a couple of Supplementary Demands for Grants which have been presented to both the Houses of Parliament and which have been approved by both the Houses of Parliament in the past. So, we are not making any major departure from some kind of a convention.

Some Members did raise objection that so soon and closely following the passage of the Budget by both the Houses of Parliament, another set of supplementaries had to be presented. Sir, the debate itself has not touched upon many basic issues that confront out economy. Well, Sir, so many points were raised and one of them is that we did not win any gold medal in the Los Angeles Olympics. I plead guilty that we as a nation could not win any gold medal in the Los Angeles Olympics. I hope that P. T. Usha who is still running..... (*Interruptions*) Even that is over. I have no further explanation to offer. I thought that I would have some kind of an explanation to offer to the House.

An uncharitable accusation, if I may say so, was made that in the last 30 years nothing has been done and the trials and tribulations of the people are getting multiplied and compounded, and so on and so forth. We have repreatedly thrown back figures as they throw back figures at us quoting from either the Economic Survey or the various books of statistics which the Government of India has put out and they are never tired of pointing to these statistics. One particular statistics is about the percentage of people below the poverty line and we present to them the Approach Paper to the Seventh Five Year Plan where we project the percentage of people who are below the poverty line at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan and what it is that we aim at during the course of the Seventh Five Year Plan regarding the percentage of people who would be brought above the poverty line. This is a debate which will go on. This is a continuing thing. The question that we have to pose to ourselves and then to find an answer is whether the basic infra-structure for a major break-through, whether it is in the agricultural sector or in the industrial sector, has been laid in the last 30 years. I can say without any hesitation and on the basis of certain proclamations made by the present Government or on the basis of pronouncements in international organisations which are being made by such of those countries which are not too favourable towards the emergence a strong India and according to their assessment, it has been made very clear and a message has gone around the world that India is a country which has become

[Shri S. M. Krishna]

strong and that it is a country which has to be watched in the years to come. That is not a statement which is being made by me. Now, take the credit-worthiness of India among the comity of nations.

There are nations and nations which go before the IMF, which go before the World Bank, which go before various other financing agencies in the world. Now, what is India's credit-worthiness as compared to other developing countries who are also trying to make a major breakthrough for existence? Our credit-worthiness today, Sir, thanks to this Government which has given the right lead, right direction and the right momentum, is one of the highest in the world.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA (Andhra Pradesh): Rs. 25,000 crores.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: I am talking of our creditworthiness, the capacity of the country to pay back whatever we have taken. And this fact cannot be rebutted.

Now, Sir, some hon. Member posed the question about dollar. I think, our friend from the Janata Party asked about it. Sir, the dollar is becoming strong. And undisputably, thanks to the conservative policies pursued by President Reagon in his own country, the dollar is becoming strong. If it is becoming strong against rupee, it is also becoming strong against sterling. It is also becoming strong against yen, it is also becoming strong against mark, it is also becoming strong against franc. So, let us try to compare between two comparables and not between two incomparables. So, to say that as against the dollar, the rupee is crumbling—as against the dollar, even gold is crumbling—certainly would not be an argument. This certainly would not be an argument to attack this Government.

Now, take every facet of our economy, whether it is foodgrains production or crude oil production. The Members who have participated in the discussion from this side have drawn the attention to the foodgrains production, crude oil production, electricity generation, coal and cement as compared to the previous years, in the last ten or 20 years. You take the last ten years or 20 years. Let us make an assessment. Let us make a comparative table and try to find out the position. You find that there has been an appreciable increase in terms of production. But again there is unemployment. Well, if the population is growing, naturally, as a corollary to the growth in population, unemployment also has to grow. Now, in this, we have made some provision.... (*Interruption*) I do not say that it is going to be proportionate. As and when the population grows, if there is certain rate of unemployment, that automatically grows along with the population.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: Is it more than that? I am just asking whether it is only just an increment resulting in the increase in population or it is more than that.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Sir, I concede the economists' right to have the ultimate say in this matter. And he is one of our economist Members. So, I concede his right to have the final say. But the limited point that I am trying to make to this House is that there is unemployment. And there is growth of population. The population grows. So, unemployment also to grow. And this is the simple economies which I am trying to present to the House.

Sir, some hon. Members did draw the attention of the House to the energy aspect of it. The last speaker, hon. Mr. Matto did refer to it. And one hon. Member from this side of the House did refer to the availability of power for 12 hours a day. And a serious exception was taken by an hon. Member speaking from that side. Sir, now the country has to think in terms of finding out alternate sources of energy. Bio-gas, solar energy, and various other things have got to be explored by our scientists. And in this Appropriation Bill, Sir, as you know, we have made enough provision for such innovative and alternate sources of energy being given a big boost. About the self-employment scheme, the House may recall that on the 15th of August, 1983, Prime Minister made a statement, a policy pronouncement, that

about 2-1|2 lakh educated unemployed will be provided opportunities for self-employment, and we had to follow it up by drawing up a blueprint and we had to implement that policy. So, we are providing Rs. 150 crores in this Appropriation Bill in order to meet our commitment for this particular employment-oriented programme, which is a national programme and which has been very well received by every State Government and also by those who are looking out for some kind of a breakthrough in life.

We also have provided amounts for taking over of industries which are chronically sick, particularly from certain parts of the country, like the eastern part. We have provided for compensation and we have provided for taking over of the shares.

Certain points were made by Prof. Lakshmanna about the Finance Commission's Report and the possible repercussions of the report. Sir, the other House is discussing the report of the Eighth Finance Commission and I feel that this House also will have the oportunity of discusing the Eighth Finance Commission's Report and I am sure the points can be made at that point of time.

Now, a point was also made by an hon. Member about the price situation and inflation. No Government can be complacent. We have got to keep a watch on the behaviour of prices, particularly during this season. This season, particularly the months of July, August and September are the months which do create considerable concern in the Finance Ministry circles, particularly on the behaviour of priceline. I can assure the House that it will be the endeavour of the Finance Ministry and the Government to see that the priceline is checkmated with a continuous vigil and watch which is being kept.

Mr. Mishra of the CPI grudgingly acknowledged the various strides that we as a country have made and he did mention about the banks. One or two other Members have also mentioned about the banks. Sir, the banking facilities which were the preserve of a small elite in the society, have now been so vastly enlarged in the last 13-14 years that today we have more than 40 thousand branches, and about 50 per cent of them are located in rural areas, and local artisans, the local agricultural labour and various other vulnerable sections of society have the advantage of going to the banks.

Serious exception was taken about T.V., enlargement of T. V. facility. This Government does not believe that the T.V. must be concentrated only in big cities like Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Bangalore etc. and we would like to take this entertainment electronics into the villages and to the hamlets, and that is the thrust of the Government that we would like to convert the T.V. as an instrument to educate the people on what is happening in the country. We would also like to use television as a media so as to drive home the points to all the citizens of the country and what the country can do for the citizens, and various other things. I do not see any reason why there should be any objection in enlargement of T.V. facilities. There are now community centres becoming a very big atraction in the villages. People gather together and since they cannot afford to pay so much money for seeing films in a cinema house, they can very well have some entertainment in their own villages and in their own hamlets.

Sir, these are some of the points which have been made and I commend the Appropriation Bill for acceptance by the House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SAHU): The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1984-85, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR SAHU): We shall now take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

[Shri Santosh Kumar Sahu]

Clause 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.
The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Sir, I beg to move:

"that the Bill be returned"

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

I. STATUTORY RESOLUTION DISAPPROVING THE HOOGHLY DOCKING AND ENGINEERING COMPANY LIMITED (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) ORDINANCE, 1984 (No. 7 OF 1984)

II. THE HOOGHLY DOCKING AND ENGINEERING COMPANY LIMITED (ACQUISTION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) BILL, 1984.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR (Bihar): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House disapproves of the Hooghly Docking and Engineering Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1984, No. 7 of 1984) promulgated by the President on the 28th June, 1984."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of undertakings of the Hooghly Docking and Engineering Company Limited with a view to securing the better utilisation of the available infrastructure thereof, to modernise and increase the capacity for ship-building and ship repairing so as to reduce the import of ships, vessels and craft and to augment the production of grey iron, non-ferrous and alloy costings by the said undertakings so as to subserve the interests of the general public by ensuring the continuec suply of the said articles which are essential to the needs of the economy of the country, and for matters connecte therewith and incidental thereto, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The questions were proposed.

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, though it is the practice of the present Government at the Centre to promulgate Ordinances on various isues just on the eve of Parliament Sessions. . . .

श्री रामानन्द यादव (बिहार): आप इस बिल का वैलकम नहीं करेंगे ।

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: I do admit Mr. Yadav. You are a senior Member and senior to me but, at least, I know.....

श्री रामानन्द यादव : आप मजदूर का भला नहीं चाहते ।

SHRI DIPEN GHOSH: You just listen, you should have patience. There is another Resolution which I have to oppose first and then I am to come to this.

The move which has been made by the Government of India in nationalising the Hooghly Docking and Engineering Company Limited is a welcome move and while welcoming this move I must say certain things about the sickness of the industries which is prevailing at the time.

Sir, you know that our industries get sick but the industrialists get very much healthy. The two units of the Hooghly Docking, where about 2500 workers are working, faced various difficulties because of the sickness which afflicted this particular industry. Though this industry was being run by IRCI since 1973 the situation did not improve. There was no renovation of machinery, the potential of the factory was not fully utilised and what is worse is that the management, particularly